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Comecon Agrees to Changes

But Pace of Move To a Free Market Divides Members

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

SOFIA — Comecon, the Soviet-

dominated economic union, agreed

Wednesday to move toward a mar-

ket-based system of free trade, but

failed to resolve major disagree-

ments among its members about the

pace and exact nature of the

changes.

The Soviets and some of the East

European allies pushed through a

proposal for a special commission

to draft a new charter for the 10-

nation Council for Mutual Econ-

omic Assistance.

The panel could also recommend

scrapping many of the highly cen-

tralized mechanisms and artificial

exchange rate and trade agree-

ments that have bound the mem-

bers under Soviet control for four

decades.

A brief communiqué issued after

the session Wednesday called for

"a decisive removal of the entire

system of mutual cooperation" and

for a review of the council's func-

tions and purposes.

Leaders of the Czechoslovak de-

legation, who had pushed for more

immediate and radical changes,

said that although the proposal did

not go far enough it was still an

important first step.

"We definitely started a new era

in Comecon," said Andrej Barak,

the Czechoslovak foreign trade

minister. "I think everybody real-

ized the changes had to come, and

even the delegates who thought

there would be no changes realized

there must be some."

The Czechoslovaks were

supported by Prime Minister Miklos

Nemeth of Hungary, who said at

the closing ceremony that there had

been many disputes during the

two-day conference and that dele-

gates had scrapped their position

papers and engaged in genuine de-

bate.

"We think the monolithic nature

of the council is over and five-year

plans and monetary mechanisms

will disappear," he said.

At stake was the future of Come-

con, a relic of the Stalin era that

was meant to sweep away in the

wake of political and economic

change in Eastern Europe.

The prime ministers of the East

European countries and senior leaders

at the meeting said they were ready

to shift their trade to hard currency

based on world market prices, rather

than the artificially set prices.

See COMECON, Page 4



Protesters in Vilnius on Wednesday preparing for Mr. Gorbachev's visit. The placard says "Freedom Independence Lithuania!"

15,000 Rally for Lithuanian Secession

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thousands of

people rallied in the streets of the

Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, on

Wednesday, the eve of Mikhail S.

Gorbachev's trip to the republic,

to demonstrate for independence.

The banners ranged from the

tricolor ("Gorbachev Go Home") to

the aggressive "We Didn't Join the

Soviet Union (You Grabbed Us)." As

about 15,000 people gathered

outside the city's main cathedral to

hear speakers.

Leaders of the independence

group Sąjūdis said they expected

much larger protests in Vilnius and

elsewhere in Lithuania when Mr.

Gorbachev arrived Thursday. Sąjū-

dis spokesmen said that they had

refused a request from the Kremlin

ideology chief, Vadim A. Medvedev,

to cancel the rally Wednesday.

Mr. Gorbachev's trip to Lithu-

nia is ostensibly aimed at regaining

control over the republic's party,

which split with Moscow last

month. But perhaps more impor-

tant is Mr. Gorbachev's handling

of the overall question of republi-

cans' independence.

His performance over the next

three days, as his visit is broadcast

at length on the evening news pro-

gram "Vremya," will be a source of

keen interest for independence ac-

tivists in many of the Soviet

Union's 15 republics.

Alexander N. Yakovlev, the Po-

litburo's leading progressive and

Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy

chief, said that secession of Lithuania

could lead to a "domino effect"

throughout the country. The pre-

vention — or at the very least the

slowdown — of just such a chain

reaction appears to be Mr. Gorba-

chev's top priority.

Yuri D. Maslyukov, a member of

the Politburo and head of the State

Planning Committee, told factory

workers in Vilnius, "We are trying

to hold this union together," add-

ing, "We are not your enemies."

Mr. Medvedev, in a public meet-

ing with the Lithuanian Commu-

nist Party chief, Algirdas Brazaus-

kas, promised that the leadership

intended to change the republic's

relationship with Moscow. But he

insisted that continued liberaliza-

tion required the "unity of the

Communist Party."

The evening news, which is

watched by at least 150 million

people, extensively covered the

appearances Wednesday in Lithuania

of Mr. Medvedev and other Krem-

lin officials. But it did not show

excerpts from any speeches at the

rally on the cathedral square, where

one speaker after another called for

Lithuanian independence.

As the camera panned the doc-

uments of flags and banners ("Mr.

Gorbachev, Lithuania Loves Free-

dom!"), the commentator said,

"One could hardly call this political

pluralism," adding that his news

team had found "other opinions."

A Sąjūdis spokesman, Rimantas

Kanapietis, said that at the dem-

onstration Thursday the organizers

would try to avoid any banners

"offensive" to Mr. Gorbachev. But

he said, his group did intend to

show the Soviet president the depth

of support in the republic for inde-

pendence.

Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

polls show that 82 percent of Lithu-

ania's 3.7 million people back the

party split with Moscow, and that

the majority back independence.

The Baltic states of Lithuania,

Estonia and Latvia have been in

the avant-garde of radical change

for the last two years.

China Lifts Martial Law, But No Letup Is Expected In Dissident Crackdown

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li

Peng announced the lifting of mar-

tial law in Beijing on Wednesday in

what appeared to be a largely sym-

bolic gesture aimed at softening

criticism of the Chinese leadership

both here and abroad.

In a televised speech, Mr. Li said

that the end of martial law, which

had been imposed on parts of cen-

tral Beijing seven months ago to

quell anti-government demonstra-

tions, showed that the situation in

the capital and the country had

become stable.

Western diplomats said that the

main purpose of lifting martial law

was apparently to influence public

opinion in the leading industrial-

ized nations — particularly in Ja-

pan and the United States — and

to soften sanctions imposed after

the Chinese Army's suppression of

the student-led democracy move-

ment in June.

The move also seemed to be

timed to improve the atmosphere

in China before the celebration of

the Lunar New Year, which begins

Jan. 26.

Some observers in Beijing said

the action may have been intended

as a gesture to President George

Bush, who has been widely criti-

cized for sending his national secu-

rity advisor, Brent Scowcroft, in

July and December on fence-

marking visits that did not result in

any evident conciliatory actions by

Beijing.

[The Bush administration greet-

ed China's decision with cautious

praise, and a White House spokes-

man said economic sanctions re-

mained in place. The Associated

Press reported from Washington.

[Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State

Department spokeswoman, said

the administration was, in an un-

related move, slightly softening its

opposition to some World Bank

loans to China to allow humanitar-

ian loans. Page 4.

[But on Capitol Hill, Representa-

tive William S. Broomfield of

Michigan, the ranking Republican

on the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, said the move was "more

blue smoke and mirrors, and would

not fool anybody in Congress into

believing that the Chinese lead-

ership was moderating its oppressive

rule."]

Diplomats viewed Mr. Li's

speech as hard line. It revealed no

hint of regret over the crackdown

and did not acknowledge any need

for reconciliation with opponents

in the democracy movement.

Instead, Mr. Li declared that a

"great victory" had been won in

quelling what he described as a

"counterrevolutionary rebellion."

A diplomat described the move

as "mostly cosmetic" because, de-

spite the lifting of martial law, oth-

er laws still ban unauthorized polit-

ical activity.

Armed martial law troops had

been withdrawn in large numbers

from the center of the capital many

weeks ago. But they were replaced

by reinforced police units. Thou-

sands of troops are still stationed

on the outskirts of the city, ready to

move should the government once

again feel threatened.

The only practical effect of the

lifting of martial law was that with-

drawal of most of the reinforced

units, the People's Armed Police.

They have been guarding Tianan-

men Square, the symbolic heart of

China.

See CHINA, Page 4

Time Is Short for Hong Kong

'Everything's at Stake' for the Colony in Coming Months

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — There is a

growing sense here that Hong

Kong's future will be largely de-

termined in the next few months,

as alarm mounts over China's tough

attitude toward the territory.

The final version of the Basic

Law, the blueprint for rule in Hong

Kong after 1997, is expected to be

determined by March, and the en-

dgame of sorts began on Wednes-

day, when Hong Kong's governor,

Sir David Wilson, began a visit to

Beijing for the first time since the

violent crackdown on pro-democ-

racy protesters on June 4.

"Everything's at stake," said Da-

vid J. Clark, a senior lecturer in

political science at the University

of Hong Kong. "From now until

March is the last opportunity to

influence the content of the Basic

Law."

Opinion polls suggest that confi-

dence in the future is waning, and

more and more skilled profession-

als are applying for a "lifeline" to

leave before 1997, when the terri-

tory reverts to Chinese rule.

Each time the Beijing authorities

criticize Hong Kong — as they

have frequently recently — the

Would you have the nerve to take a train ride that could last 15 years?

We would. We're Montedison, Italy's largest fine chemistry company, and a part of the Ferruzzi Group. We know that if you want to change the future, you've got to start planning for it now. Materials chemistry. Health care. Clean energy. These are the areas of our endeavours and in which we are among the world leaders. Bringing forth solutions that are technologically advanced, yet ecologically sound. To get there, we've placed an extraordinary emphasis on research. Investing almost three hundred million dollars a year in Research and Development alone. For it is only through the research of today that we can find the answers of tomorrow. No matter how long a train ride we have to take.



NEXT GENERATION CHEMISTRY

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Paris Is Planning a Promenade To Spruce Up Champs-Élysées

The city of Paris plans to revitalize the Champs-Élysées by widening sidewalks, planting more trees, installing special street furniture and preventing the opening of more fast-food restaurants.

"We want to give back to the Champs-Élysées the prestige and pleasure of a superb promenade," Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, said Wednesday.

The plan includes a parking ban on the service lanes flanking the avenue. That would permit the sidewalks to be widened and covered in granite, Mr. Chirac said, thus making room for a row of trees parallel to those already standing between the street and the service lanes. Unified-theme street furniture, including redesigned mailboxes, trash cans, street signs and newsstands, is to be installed from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde.

The work is to start within a year and is expected to take five years.

Vatican Urges Future Priests To Master Greek and Latin

The Vatican has urged future priests to learn Greek and Latin so they can study the original works of the church's earliest writers.

In a 32-page document entitled "Instructions on the Study of the Fathers of the Church in the Formation of Priests," the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education emphasized that the ancient writings remain relevant. The Fathers of the Church is a collective term for such early Christian writers as St. Gregory and St. John of Damascus.

The document, issued Tuesday, said that modern theologians often give scant attention to the early teachings, and are sometimes unduly influenced "by various fashionable philosophies and ideologies."

It said that many theology students come from technical schools and do not know the classical languages necessary for studying the works of the church fathers. It added that various centers of priestly formation had reduced the study of the early writings to a few hours a week as part of such courses as ancient Christian history.

Around Europe

East German border police are making West German border police sick, according to the Bavarian Interior Ministry. A spokesman said police manning East-West crossing points have complained of nausea, sore throats and lapses in concentration caused by carbon monoxide fumes from the Trabants, which run on tiny engines in which oil has to be mixed with the gasoline. Thousands of Trabants, as the East Germans call them, have been crossing frontier checkpoints daily since East Germany opened its western border in November. As a result of the complaints, border police have been directed to work alternate hours at Bavarian checkpoints with East Germany.

Radioactive radiation from the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union is lingering 10 times longer in Norway than anticipated, and Norwegian should be wary of eating untested meat and fish, according to national health officials. The officials said that the warning was intended mainly for the reindeer-herding Lapps, as well as farmers who slaughter their own livestock and fishermen who eat fish caught in mountain lakes. Meat sold to the general public must pass strict tests.

Sytske Looijen



ANOTHER NICK IN THE WALL — A determined little girl, one of hundreds of daily souvenir-seekers, using a chisel to break off a piece of the Berlin Wall at the Brandenburg Gate.

Beijing to Name Hard-Liner To Its Top Hong Kong Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Beijing's top official in Hong Kong, Xu Jiatan, will soon be replaced by Zhou Nan, a Chinese deputy foreign minister who is regarded here as a hard-line ideologue, an official of the official Xinhua press agency said Wednesday.

Mr. Xu will retire as the local head of the official news agency, which is China's unofficial diplomatic mission in Hong Kong.

Pan Zengli, a deputy director of Xinhua, said Mr. Xu told a group of industrialists on Tuesday that he would retire in about two weeks and be replaced by Mr. Zhou.

The post of Xinhua director in Hong Kong, equivalent in rank to that of a provincial governor in the Beijing bureaucracy, is a key one in the transition of sovereignty from Britain to China.

Mr. Zhou headed the Chinese negotiating team for the talks that led to the 1984 China-Hong Kong pact. He has served as a Chinese delegate to the United Nations on several occasions.

A Western political analyst said the move could signal a hardening of China's attitude toward Hong Kong. Mr. Zhou, a conservative, is known as a tough negotiator, he said.

"He tends to view every contact with the British and Hong Kong governments as a struggle session," the analyst said. "He won't be as flexible as Xu."

The announcement comes dur-

ing troubled times for Hong Kong and China. Relations between the British colony and the mainland have hit their lowest point since the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, when bands of radical Chinese slipped across the border and anti-British riots broke out in Hong Kong.

Sources in Beijing said Mr. Zhou was expected to "bring in his own people."

The agency made no formal announcement of the change, which has been the subject of intense speculation in the colony.

Britain is due to hand Hong Kong back to China in 1997, and the Xinhua head will have a crucial role in the transition period.

The local press has speculated that Mr. Xu's successor would be either Mr. Zhou or Ye Xuanping, the change-minded governor of neighboring Guangdong Province.

In recent weeks, Mr. Xu had made it clear that he intended retiring from the post he has held since 1983, when Britain and China started negotiating Hong Kong's future and a year before they signed an agreement on returning the territory to China.

China has pledged to maintain capitalism for 50 years after it resumes control.

In his years in Hong Kong, Mr. Xu, 74, a native of the northern Chinese province of Jiangsu, balanced his task of pushing China's official policies with the soothing of fears about the future.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

COMECON: Women's Group Criticizes Hong Kong Camps

Changes Planned

(Continued from page 1)

barter deals and soft currencies that Comecon has relied upon.

But there was a dispute over how long the shift would take. The Soviet delegation said it was prepared to move to hard currency transactions by next year, but only under certain unspecified conditions.

"We will agree on pricing and payment conditions with each country on a bilateral basis," a Soviet delegate, Stepan Sitaryan, said.

"But prices must come closer to world market values."

The Czechoslovak delegation said the Soviet proposals did not go far enough. Its officials said they had four main areas of disagreement that were cited in the conference's undisclosed final statement, but were excluded from the public issued communiqué.

The Soviet delegates appeared embarrassed at the degree of the public dispute visible at the session. After the session ended, they left quickly and made little public comment.

The finance minister of Czechoslovakia, Václav Klaus, dismissed the final communiqué, saying that "much more important" was "the whole change in the atmosphere of the meeting."

"People will go home with a commitment to change their way of thinking, and I am confident in this sense it was a success," he said.

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — An independent monitoring group from the United States that has toured Hong Kong's closed detention camps for Vietnamese reported on Wednesday that the "inhuman" conditions where more than 44,000 men, women and children are imprisoned behind barbed wire.

"These people are warehoused, stacked in living quarters that are totally inhuman," said a member of the delegation. In a statement, the group said that people in the camps were "packed like sardines in concentration camp-like conditions."

The delegation, from the Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children, which has visited five centers that are closed to the press and most relief agen-

cies, cited problems that include sexual harassment of women by guards to overflowing sewers and scanty medical care.

Patricia M. Denian, co-chairman of the panel and a former U.S. deputy secretary of state for human rights, said that Hong Kong should open the camps to the media. "Because when you see high barbed wire fences, people need to know what goes on behind them."

The group also called on Hong Kong to declare a one-year moratorium on the forcible repatriation of Vietnamese, saying that more than 1,200 who have volunteered to return are still waiting in the camps. The six-woman delegation will submit its report to the International Rescue Committee, a refugee monitoring group.

A spokesman for Hong Kong, which has often conceded that the

campers are squalid because they are overcrowded, said that while the government had not yet reviewed the delegation's specific charges, members of the group have been meeting with officials.

Also Wednesday, 123 more detainees returned voluntarily to Vietnam, bringing their number to 995 since the program began last March. Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said the program now appears to be gaining popularity.

At a news conference Wednesday, the delegation was critical of the fact that a reporter allowed inside the camps was a journalist for a local English-language paper who, in an article, had praised the work of the guards and police and called the Vietnamese "human vermin" and "thugs."

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U.S. Reduces Payments To UN Group to Protest Its Support for the PLO Sign Accord On Drugs

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States has sharply cut its financial contribution to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization as a result of disputes over the agency's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and its new budget.

Last week, the State Department told Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, that the United States would pay only \$18 million of its 1989 budget assessment of \$61.4 million for the agency.

That is just enough to keep the United States from losing its vote in the 49-member governing council.

The assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, John R. Bolton, who is the Bush administration official in charge of UN matters, wrote a letter to Mr. Saouma expressing concern about the agency's "politicization" and asking Mr. Saouma to "minimize the chances that the FAO will become further politicized and endanger even more the support of all its members."

He also asked Mr. Saouma "to explore with the government of Israel how the FAO could most effectively contribute to a nonpolitical, technical study of the agricultural conditions on the West Bank and Gaza," which, he said, might lead to "valid technical assistance programs for the Palestinians."

In November, the agency's governing general conference over-

whelmingly approved a resolution asking the agency, which is charged with promoting agricultural development in the Third World, to study the farming needs of Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied territories.

The resolution also contained a clause mentioning "the need for providing the Palestinian people with the assistance necessary for their economic development in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The Bush administration called the clause an attempt to lend international legitimacy to the PLO's assertion that it represents a Palestinian state.

Other countries asserted that it did not confer recognition on the Palestine Liberation Organization. The United States and Israel were the only members to vote against the resolution; 14 others abstained.

In his letter, Mr. Bolton also called the agency's \$569 million budget for the years 1990-91 unrealistic. He said that the new budget "failed to win the support of members who will be expected to provide over half the resources required" and that it also provided for a real increase of 3 percent over the previous level, which he said was unjustified.

By paying the agency \$18 million last week, the United States reduced the total it has withheld from \$143 million to \$125 million and preserved its voting rights in the agency because its unpaid contributions now equal less than two years' assessments.

Washington And Panama Sign Accord On Drugs

By David E. Pitt

New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Panama's new civilian government signed an accord Wednesday with the United States in which it pledged to cooperate in efforts to crack down on narcotics trafficking and in "attacking the profits from illegal drugs."

The agreement, announced here by Melvyn Levitsky, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, was described by American officials as a necessary legal prelude to restoring a variety of preferential trade agreements that were suspended two years ago during the Bush administration's efforts to force Manuel Antonio Noriega from power.

Although Mr. Levitsky described the pact as a largely symbolic statement of intent, he made it clear that U.S. officials expected that by signing it, Panamanian officials were committing themselves to imposing new rules to discourage the use of banks for money laundering.

The prospect that the government might move to loosen Panama's strict bank secrecy laws under pressure from Washington has disturbed many bankers here, and looms as a major source of potential friction between the Bush administration and President Guillermo Endara.

But Mr. Levitsky insisted that the United States would not attempt to impose banking controls on Panama.

"It's for the Panamanian government to decide how to structure its banking regulations," Mr. Levitsky said. "We have some ideas, and we can certainly talk with them, but it's ultimately their decision."

Noriega Transfer Delayed

A U.S. District Court judge on Tuesday ordered the U.S. government to delay moving Mr. Noriega from a jail cell in central Miami to a more secure site out of town after defense lawyers demanded assurances that they would have adequate access to him.

The judge, William M. Hoever, ordered that the government notify him when and where they want to move Mr. Noriega so that the judge could first discuss the move with the defense and prosecution.

Judge Hoever scheduled a bail hearing for Jan. 26.



Manuel Antonio Noriega, left, and his lawyer, Frank A. Rubino, sketched during their appearance in a U.S. court in Miami.

The Secret War: Noriega Foes Rule Border Area

By Mark A. Uhlig

New York Times Service

PASO CANO, Panama — When invading American troops seized key installations throughout Panama last month, this vital border crossing was sealed off by a far different army, one that was formed as a secret alternative to just such a U.S. invasion.

Made up of Panamanian exiles, Costa Rican adventurers and more than 60 Nicaraguans on loan from the contras, the small guerrilla unit forced 20 Panamanian Defense Forces soldiers at the border post here to surrender.

It then took unchallenged control of the frontier between Panama and Costa Rica in a region where former General Manuel Antonio Noriega was widely expected to flee.

The group's Panamanian commander, José Manuel Echeverría Martínez, 40, who describes himself as a millionaire "sportsman and businessman," says the attack was the culmination of a two-year, privately financed guerrilla war by a 150-man, anti-Noriega group called the Hugo Spadafora Armed Liberation Front.

But in a country where even traffic policemen had their pistols confiscated by American occupying forces, the status enjoyed by Mr. Echeverría's men, armed with AK-47

assault rifles and other weapons, has been striking.

Nearly three weeks after the U.S. invasion, American officials acknowledge that the guerrilla unit — whose uniform includes blue jeans, tennis shoes and black polo shirts — retains full authority of

throw Mr. Noriega's government. Such reports have circulated in this region for at least a year, centering on Costa Rica, where Mr. Echeverría lives.

Diplomats and officials in Costa Rica have described what they said was a group of Panamanian exiles

"Every rifle, every pair of jeans, every piece of food — I paid for it out of my own pocket."

José Manuel Echeverría Martínez, the rebel leader

one of Panama's most sensitive international gateways, overseeing everything from passport control to the fumigation of vehicles crossing the border.

Mr. Echeverría openly coordinates the group's actions with U.S. forces based in the city of David, about an hour's drive away. He accepts orders from American military commanders in the region.

And his men conduct joint operations with U.S. Special Forces teams operating near the frontier.

Despite such contacts, American officials have been circumspect in discussing Mr. Echeverría and his men. Several senior American officers in the region said they had no information or could not comment on Mr. Echeverría's activities.

And the U.S. Army commander in charge of the region, Colonel Lin Burney, said his force's relationship with the guerrilla organization was a matter of convenience only.

"We found out that he was a good guy out there, and so we went out and met him," said Colonel Burney. "When we asked his people to do things for us, they did them very well."

But the arrival of Mr. Echeverría's men at the height of the American invasion, and the privileges they have been accorded since, have convinced local citizens that he is acting with the full authority of the U.S. government.

And the curious composition of his guerrilla force has given weight to assertions that for as many as two years before the decision was made to invade Panama the United States was preparing a contra-style guerrilla force to harass or over-

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Centrists Dominate New Cabinet In Santiago

By Malcolm Coad

Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — President-elect Patricio Aylwin has named a centrist-led cabinet that will form Chile's first elected government in more than 16 years.

As expected, the cabinet is dominated by Mr. Aylwin's Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, the two main forces in the 17-party opposition coalition that won the presidential and congressional elections last month.

The Social Democratic Party and the center-right Liberal Alliance Party also gained ministries.

The cabinet, announced Tuesday, is scheduled to take power in March from General Augusto Pinochet, who in 1973 overthrew the civilian government. But General Pinochet has vowed to remain commander of the army.

Half of the 20 cabinet posts, including the Defense, Interior and Finance Ministries, went to Christian Democrats.

Enrique Krauss, 57, a lawyer and close associate of Mr. Aylwin, was named interior minister. Alejandro Foxley, 50, an economist, was named to head the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Foxley will share responsibility for the economy with Economy Minister Carlos Ominami, 39, a moderate Socialist. Although business executives have expressed doubts about Mr. Ominami's selection, the coalition has lobbied for his acceptance.

Including Mr. Ominami's post, the Socialist Party will hold six ministries. Enrique Silva Cimma, 71, the leader of the Radical Party and vice president of the Socialist International, is to be foreign minister.

The composition of the cabinet reflects the relative strengths that the coalition's parties will have in the National Congress.

Police Round Up 15,000 In Search for Peru Assassin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — The police blocked highways and rounded up 15,000 people after the assassination of a former defense minister, Enrique López Albuja, officials said Wednesday.

Mr. López died Tuesday when three assassins machine-gunned his car in a Lima suburb. The gunmen are thought to be members of the Marxist Shining Path guerrillas.

Mr. López was the highest-ranking official killed in 10 years of violence that has claimed the lives of hundreds of federal and local officials.

Officials attributed the attack to the guerrillas who have tried to topple elected governments since 1980.

According to the Senate's human rights commission, 1989 was the bloodiest year of the decade for political violence in Peru. Last year, 3,198 people were killed in political violence. The total in 1988 was 1,986.

In a decade when violence cost this poor Andean country \$15 billion, terrorism in 1989 alone cost Peru \$3.2 billion, the commission said.

AP, NYT

What's Playing in Small Town U.S.A.? Tourism

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small but growing number of American towns, no longer able to prosper from the industry, mining or farming that once defined them, are using imagination and ingenuity in hopes of snaring some of the tourist dollars that usually flow to metropolitan hot spots.

Some of these communities are spending millions of dollars on sometimes offbeat and risky ventures that often have little relation to their history or image.

Chicoopee, Massachusetts, for example, wants to turn its Connecticut River waterfront into an Amazon jungle, complete with monkeys and exotic birds. Kemmerer, Wyoming, plans to become a virtual "I.C. Panney theme park. Gary, Indiana, is promoting casino gambling. And places that do not already have aquariums the size of football fields are drawing up plans for them.

Officials of these towns say they hope a metamorphosis that involves reimagining their city centers will create places that people will go out of their way to visit and spend money.

"It's happening overnight," said David Edgell, director of policy and planning for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, an agency of the Commerce Department. "What people are doing may seem unbelievable."

But he added, many communities had proved that tourism can rebuild economies that might have otherwise faded with the paint on the town hall.

Already there is a Swedish theme town — albeit with palm trees — in California, and Bavarian-style towns are springing up across the West. Festivals once held annually for the local community have expanded into gigantic productions that celebrate everything from squid to Shakespeare.

Behind these changes is the recognition that tourism is the third-largest retail service industry in the

United States. Travelers in the United States spent more than \$330 billion last year on goods and services, according to a Commerce Department study.

The study said spending by visitors was becoming an increasingly effective economic development tool for rural areas. Tourism can replace agriculture and industry as a community's livelihood, it said.

"One of the major changes in thinking is tourism," said Matt Kane, a policy analyst for the Northeast-Midwest Institute, a economic research group based in Washington. "Before, it was part of a diversified approach. Now everybody is putting their eggs in one basket."

But Mr. Kane, the author of "Economic Development: What Works at the Local Level," warned that tourism might be a fad. "In the

70s, you saw the building of industrial parks. In the '80s, it was the microchip industry. The major push now is tourism."

He said tourism could be part of a good strategy, but perhaps disastrous for towns that relied on this alone.

"Tourism is very seasonal and very cyclical," he said. "When the economy flattens and people have less money to spend, just watch

by mountains and waterfalls that inspired the Bavarian theme, it is now a picture postcard of prosperity."

"It was pretty scary going in," said Laura John, director of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce. "People said the idea would never work, but we had hit rock bottom. What were our choices?"

On the East Coast, Chicoopee, a Western Massachusetts industrial city of about 50,000, has seen scores of manufacturers pull out since the 1970s. Officials paid a design firm, Cambridge Seven Associates, \$75,000 to come up with an idea to attract new business.

The first idea was to build an aquarium large enough to gain national recognition. But too many other places, including Baltimore and Mystic, Connecticut, already had them. So the design firm proposed turning an abandoned electrical plant on the Connecticut River into a \$25 million Amazon rain forest.

"It's a very ambitious concept," said Thomas Haberlin, Chicoopee's community development director. But he said studies had shown that economic growth would justify the conversion of the plant.

Cambridge Seven is involved in other town projects. It designed a \$30 million freshwater aquarium on the banks of the Tennessee River in Chattanooga, Tennessee. That city, like many of the firm's other clients, is economically depressed and hopes tourism will help.

"It's like changing a city with one building," said Peter Chermayeff, the founder and vice president of Cambridge Seven.

Still, there are some long-term success stories. One is Leavenworth, a town in the mining and logging area of central Washington state. The community is often lauded as the oldest and most successful example of a dying town that was resurrected by tourism.

Leavenworth's downturn, which began in the early 1940s, followed the pattern of many other communities hit hard by a changing manufacturing base. By the end of World War II, its timber and mining industries had pulled out, stores were boarded up and more than half its population had moved. The final blow came when the railroad stopped serving the town.

In the late 1960s, the town of 1,600 people emerged as a Bavarian village, although it had no real ethnic German community. Framed

what happens to all the fancy hotels that have been built."

On Wednesday, the court restricted the power of federal judges to force compliance with desegregation orders by ruling that a judge erred when he imposed contempt fines against members of the City Council of Yonkers, New York, for failing to carry out a housing desegregation plan.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the court said the judge went too far when he took the "extraordinary" step of fining four council members \$3,500 — as well as levying \$820,000 in fines against the city — for refusing to enact housing legislation that Yonkers had agreed to adopt in settling a discrimination suit.

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that universities may be forced to turn over confidential evaluation records about academic tenure to federal investigators examining claims of discrimination.

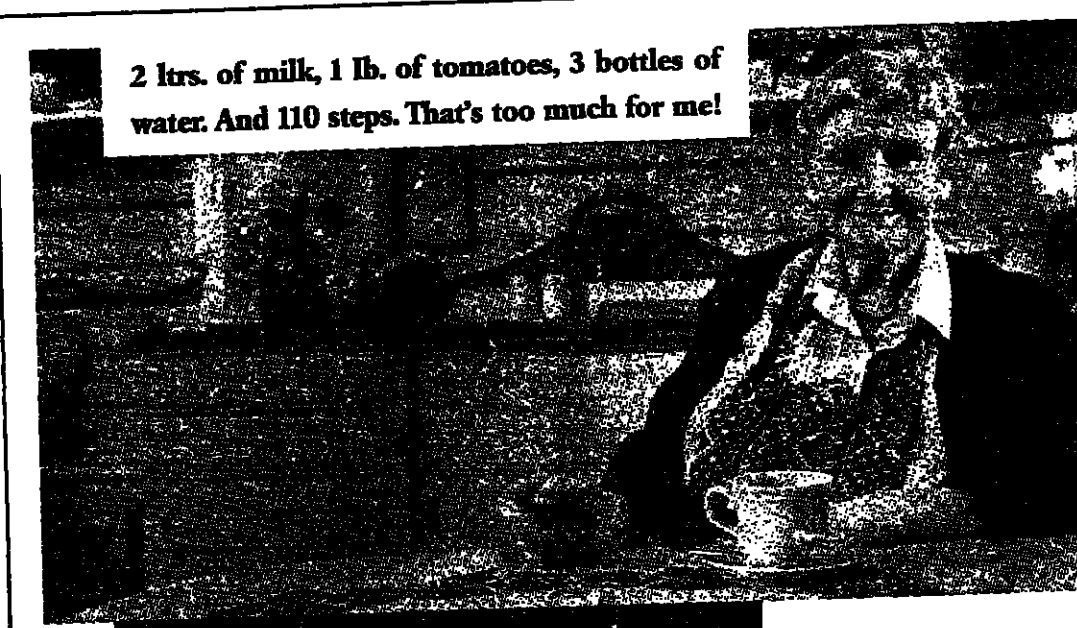
The unanimous decision was made in a case from the University of Pennsylvania. Tenure is the status granted to protect a teacher from summary dismissal.

The university argued that disclosing "peer review" materials would infringe academic freedom and affect the candor of the tenure-granting process.

The ruling Tuesday was a victory for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and for civil rights groups that had challenged the secrecy of the process.

The commission subpoenaed the material in investigating a complaint by Rosalie Tung, an associate professor at the university's Wharton School, that she was denied tenure in 1985 because of race, sex, and national origin.

She accused the department chairman of having sexually ha-



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Court Says Tenure Files May Be Checked for Bias

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

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Herald Tribune

On With Arms Control

The next Bush-Gorbachev meeting is five months away — only five months. What happens starting now will show whether the two leaders can ride the tigers that Mikhail Gorbachev has set loose or whether they will lose a momentous opportunity to reduce weapons and promote peace.

Mr. Gorbachev needs to keep doing what he has been doing — reforming the Soviet economic and political systems, allowing greater autonomy for Soviet republics and independence for Eastern Europe, showing restraint in the Third World and agreeing to arms controls.

Since the Malta summit meeting last month, George Bush has been talking about a U.S. policy of helping his Soviet counterpart to "keep going forward." Now he has to start delivering.

The first task is to push the U.S. bureaucracy to make the compromises necessary for arms control agreements. Arms cuts are the surest, quickest way to relieve Mr. Gorbachev's economic pressures.

Mr. Bush's second task is to work with Congress to aid the beleaguered Soviet economy. Finally, the president will need to work to ensure that nothing happens in Afghanistan, Central America or elsewhere that derails the improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Mr. Gorbachev knows he can find precious rubles and talent in his vast military establishment. Accordingly, he has offered to make enormously disproportionate reductions in conventional and nuclear arms. It is overwhelmingly in America's interest

to nail down those treaties, fast, while Mr. Gorbachev has the backing of his military. Given the traditionally slow pace of arms talks, Mr. Bush will have to do exactly what he has promised: kick his quarrelsome bureaucrats toward compromises.

Meantime, he will have to do some stroking in Congress to clear the way for Soviet exports. Soviet goods will continue to face high tariff barriers until Moscow changes its laws on emigration. Those changes are imminent, and Congress should then move expeditiously to give the Soviet Union equal trading opportunities. At the same time, Congress should lift the ridiculously low \$300 million ceiling on credits and credit guarantees to Moscow. Neither of these actions would produce a flood of Soviet exports. But they would demonstrate Washington's goodwill and give Moscow the right kind of economic incentives.

The way is also being cleared to reach an accord on Afghanistan. A deal to relieve Moscow's costly military aid burden might induce the Soviets to press Fidel Castro to curtail arms shipments to Central America.

Many other issues will arise in the coming months — like Soviet membership in international economic organizations, exchange programs, talks on the future of Europe and cooperation on the environment. But they will have to be subordinated; each of them can be addressed more profitably after force reductions begin. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush cannot afford to let these vital arms treaties slip away.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Specter in Europe

A specter is haunting Europe, Karl Marx wrote in 1848, the specter of communism. Incredibly enough, after the anti-Communist revolution of 1989, specter is still haunting Europe — though this time just Eastern Europe — and it is still the specter of communism. This is the dizzying prospect brought onto the horizon by the peculiar situation of the local Communist parties in the year after their supposed discrediting and fall. These parties are using the new democracy to make a place for themselves. As against the crowds in the streets and their fledgling political competitors, they have, despite their reduced numbers and prestige, the political habit, know-how and organization. In a year when the East European countries will be going to the polls, they are not to be dismissed.

Set aside the Soviet Union, where single-party rule remains doctrine, law and fact. In Poland, the party, with the new liberty of opposition, attacks a vulnerable Solidarity government for being soft on Germany and unresponsive to worker distress. In Czechoslovakia, the party has seized a similar nationalist banner to discredit the new non-Communist president. In Romania, the Communist symbol has been cut out of the flag, but party veterans dominate a National Salvation Front that is under challenge for unrepresentative ways. In East Germany, a still-ruling party uses its control of

security forces and media to balk dissolution of the secret police and to limit opposition parties. In Hungary, the party applies its reform image and political skills to post-revolutionary survival. In Bulgaria, reform Communists in power and hard-line Communists in the wings struggle on.

The Red Army, seated, the Communist parties, and they own their societies an immense debt. But these parties include many ambitious and able people, and they are struggling to change not just the parties' names but their faces, programs and ideas. Given the weakness and fragmentation of the other parties now taking the political stage, the Communists have an opportunity, if not necessarily to hold power, then to make themselves part of the new firmament. Not perhaps in the first wave of elections this year, but in the second wave, after the non-Communists have had their own gritty run at governing, they may have another chance.

Unthinkable? In democratic politics there is room for opportunists and also for reconstructed politicians who adapt to change. Mikhail Gorbachev has removed from East European Communists the great burden of their Moscow tie. To the extent that they play by democratic rules, they can scarcely be kept off the playing field. The best check on their errancy is that the people of Eastern Europe know who they are.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Extrapolation Theory

Americans distressed by Japanese inroads into fields like automobiles and electronics sometimes find comfort in Extrapolation Theory. They believe that the disciplined Japanese skillfully exploit known technologies to their fullest potential in the marketplace. But, the theory goes on, it is stubbornly independent Americans who devise new technologies. That theory may or may not work generally, but to judge from two recent publications it holds water in the realm of bed and bath.

Business Today, a new Japanese magazine aimed at American entrepreneurs, heralds the High-Tech Toilet, made by Toto Ltd. A commode of familiar design is flanked by gleaming white electronic modules. These check blood pressure, take urine samples, warm the seat and transmit data to

your doctor's computer. The magazine also reports, mysteriously, that this \$2,500 toilet "can be operated by remote control."

Enduring Yankee ingenuity, meanwhile, is evident in that bible of invention, the Hamacher Schlemmer catalogue. It advertises a \$129 product called the Wrinkle-Reducing Facial Pillow. "Unlike solid pillows that press against your face and can stretch and damage tissue, this pillow has a hollow center that eliminates pressure while providing proper head support." The new pillow, the catalogue is careful to note, is "Made in the U.S.A." No such assurance is possible for next year's model, which will presumably include features like a cheek warmer, pulse counter and remote control, and which might foreseeably be made by Toto Ltd.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Africa: Heed Eastern Europe

The political transformations taking place throughout Eastern Europe should be carefully studied in Africa. Most of that continent's countries, after all, ended their independence drives by declaring one-party rule. They did so for varying reasons. Some leaders, including Kenya's late Jomo Kenyatta, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere and Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, argued that successful "national building" necessitated one-party monopoly on power. Others, like Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, who is still striving toward one-party rule, were committed Marxists who believed that stability and an egalitarian society could be best achieved without competing political groups.

In Africa, one-party rule and other Marxist ideas have done severe damage, as was the case in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Arguably, such monopoly on power has acted as a stabilizing force, but the cost has been considerable. One-party rule has created political systems where a president, once elected, is likely to stay in power for life, unless a coup d'état or army rebellion takes place, regardless of how poor a record he has.

It has spawned official corruption which becomes difficult to root out because it

would embarrass the ruling party. Economic development has been sluggish because industries and commerce have been controlled by inefficient government companies. And because one-party rule is usually accompanied by the media speaking in muzzled unison, governmental mistakes and halfhearted experiments have been able to go on indefinitely without anyone being able to expose, criticize or stop them.

Mr. Nyerere was able to continue his "ujamaa" building policy for years even after it became evident that the experiment had destroyed Tanzania's agriculture. Similar villages in the Soviet Ukraine have been cited by Fyodor Morgun, a ranking Soviet environmental administrator, as the root cause for that former breadbasket's current food production problems.

Years ago, Mr. Kaunda asked Yugoslavia to help him with setting up a central planning system for Zambia. The request presented a major problem for the Yugoslav ambassador, because his country had only a few months before given up Stalinist central planning as too unproductive and unwieldy.

Africa's development could be much accelerated if its countries took lessons from what is happening in Eastern Europe.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN

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Encourage Taipei and Stop Kowtowing to Beijing

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — In today's foreign policy quiz, two countries compete for foreign support. Country A is moving steadily in the direction of democracy, has established an efficient, dynamic market economy and is the 13th largest trading state in the world. Its rival, Country B, imprisons and executes political dissidents, values increased central planning as the answer to its broken economy and praises the Communist system established in Romania by the late, lamented Nicolae Ceausescu.

On which country does President George Bush lavish his concern and attention, dispatching secret emissaries to convey his continued good feelings about its rulers? The answer, astonishingly, is Country B, the People's Republic of China. But it is country A, Taiwan, that is moving with the current of history and in the direction of American values in ways that merit encouragement.

History and the self-destructiveness of Beijing's infirm Communist rulers offer Taiwan a golden opportunity to take control of its political destiny after decades of isolation and impotence. Add, to the new topics moving onto the post-Cold War agenda for discussion, an independent Taiwan that neither covets nor is subject to the control of the mainland.

To sever Taiwan's fate from Beijing is an ambition that will inevitably take root as Taipei entrenches true democratic freedoms at

home and buries the remnants of the Back to the Mainland ideology. That unrealistic cause kept its energies in thrall for far too long.

Separatist feeling will strengthen as Taiwan observes the slow-motion destruction of Hong Kong as an efficient outpost of capitalism. The Hong Kong goose that the British had hoped would keep laying golden eggs right up to their departure in 1997 is already seriously ill as a result of the Beijing massacre and the nearly bellicose attitudes that China has taken in transition discussions with Britain.

The One China formula, in which both Taipei and Beijing claimed to represent the entire Chinese nation, is being overtaken by events. Both the left and the right in America should recognize this change and take off the ideological blinkers they use in looking at China.

The romantic left could long see, hear or speak no evil of Beijing nor any good of Taiwan. For conservatives it was the reverse. They staunchly supported the Nationalist Chinese regime that occupied the island as a springboard for a reconquest of the mainland that never came. Today such easy pigeonholing is obsolete.

The government headed by President Li Teng-hui, which sits atop \$70 billion in foreign reserves and a \$1 billion economic develop-

ment fund to help other countries, is skillfully bidding to end the international pariah status imposed on Taiwan for too long. The growth of political reform and economic innovation in Taipei, as Beijing turns away from such change, means that it is now in the interest of foreign powers to improve their relations with Taiwan and to help President Li's efforts. They have little to fear from a crumbling regime in Beijing, and much to gain from Taipei.

France led the way a quarter century ago in recognizing the reality of Communist China, and some of its policymakers are again in the forefront of recognizing a changed situation in the Middle Kingdom. Ignoring threats from Beijing, an interministerial committee chaired by Prime Minister Michel Rocard decided last week to approve negotiations that were to lead to a \$2 billion sale of six French light frigates to the Taiwanese navy.

But at the last minute President François Mitterrand has decided to overrule his government and to suspend talks on the sale. Such kowtowing to Beijing is both counterproductive and unnecessary. Today, as the French realize, it is Taiwan that has the money, the economic dynamism and the growing political legitimacy needed to be a valuable partner in the international community. The counter-

argument, that in the long run China's billion people and nuclear arms make it an important global player, is irrelevant as a guide for what other nations should be doing now, since the weak and corrupt regime headed by Deng Xiaoping will soon be gone.

The decision by Beijing on Wednesday to lift martial law does not mean that the arrests and killing of dissidents will stop. The methods of repression remain in place.

Thoughtful American Sinologists have long worried about the dilemma that Taiwanese separatism allegedly poses for American foreign policy. Encouraging political reforms in Taiwan would lead to a situation, it was feared, in which a democratically chosen government might one day decide to opt for a Taiwanese state, provoking a crisis with Beijing. This concern is one reason the U.S. government has done so little to encourage domestic change in Taiwan.

The dilemma no longer exists. By giving U.S. relations with Beijing priority over democratic change on the mainland and in Taiwan, Washington has forfeited much of the moral and political leverage it should have been able to exercise on the future of the two Chinese states. Taiwan is right to take whatever steps it can to ensure that it does not fall under the control of George Bush's friends in Beijing.

The Washington Post

Communism: The Believers in Party Power Aren't Giving Up

By Paul H. Nitze

WASHINGTON — In 1848 the peoples in Austria, Germany and France rebelled against the obsolete political arrangements agreed upon at the Congress of Vienna after the disruptions of the Napoleonic wars. Little blood was lost during those revolts, largely because those in power sensed themselves to have become politically obsolete and resisted only feebly. By the end of 1849, those who seized political control became conservatives in the new context — the revolutionary spirit was dead.

Nevertheless, in that short period the seeds of the major social and political changes in Europe during the next 60 years were sown.

The revolution of 1848 has certain similarities to the revolts of 1989. There has been relatively little bloodshed. The obsolete Warsaw Pact Communist dictators — except for Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania, whose army quickly joined the protesters — put up little resistance. Mikhail Gorbachev advised them not to attempt to suppress the revolution but rather to hasten to modernize their party and governmental systems so as to be in a better position to preserve the Communist Party organizations in those countries into the future.

Again, as in 1848, a slowing down and consolidation of the rapid liberalizing changes of the past 12 months is to be expected.

We may, however, see a final burst of revolutionary activity if the Russian people in the Russian Soviet Republic begin a revolution from below. The people in the non-Russian Soviet republics have already seized a considerable degree of autonomy.

In any case, it is probable that the events of these few years will be the seed plot for the future of Europe and much of the rest of the world for a long time to come.

An insight into the long-term aims of Mr. Gorbachev and the nomenklatura can give us helpful clues as to how the seeds of 1989 will grow.

In 1950, when I worked with others to define basic U.S. national security policy, we made a threefold distinction as to Soviet aims. We judged that the Soviet leadership placed its highest priority upon maintaining control of the party's power base within the Soviet Union against internal threats. We judged that its second priority was to defend that power base against external threats in Europe and the Far East. We put in third place the requirement in Marxist-Leninist doc-

trine that the Communist Party play a leading role in creating a world in which capitalism everywhere had been defeated and class tensions thus were permanently eliminated.

Today, different distinctions as to Soviet aims are pertinent. Recently Zbigniew Brzezinski, Francis Fukuyama and others, including myself,

Gorbachev appears to be seeking to preserve Communist organizations in the near term, while deferring the long-term ideological battle.

have held that the Communist presumption that Marxist-Leninist ideology is destined for eventual worldwide acceptance is dead, and that the ideology has been as thoroughly discredited by the events of 1989 as Nazism and fascism were by the disasters their followers suffered in World War II.

But there are other ways of looking at communism. It can be viewed as being not only an ideology but also, perhaps more significantly, a super-

ior method and organization for conflict management.

Mr. Gorbachev and the party nomenklatura see this method as ideally including the following elements: a government and a society effectively controlled by a single party, with that party led by a carefully trained and selected elite bound together into a system of small cells, organized into a hierarchical structure and topped by a political bureau, which in turn is dominated by a single individual. They see this type of organization as potentially better able to provide unity of command, secrecy, use of surprise and deception, and more effectively coordinated guidance over organs of public information and propaganda than the comparable capabilities of any non-Communist organizations with which it might find itself in conflict.

They now know some of the defects of their system: the absence of a selection process giving legitimacy to the system, the danger of the elite becoming corrupt and the danger that united control of the organs of information will produce error and stifling. Nevertheless, it is the system that has produced them, and without it they risk losing their sense of identity and purpose.

Back in 1971, I argued about the prospect for the future with Soviet

Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, at that time chief of staff of Soviet military forces and the principal military member of the Soviet SALT delegation. He contended that whatever arms control agreements we might reach would make little or no difference. In the event of war, he said, the superiority of Soviet Communist organization and military doctrine was such that Soviet forces would completely defeat America's.

Later he came to have greater respect for U.S. nuclear retaliatory capabilities and for growing U.S. technical superiority in certain nuclear capabilities. But the point remains that his views were driven not by long-term ideological goals but by a pragmatic military judgment that their system provided them with a superior organization to manage and conduct conflict.

I found that Marshal Ogarkov's approach was shared by a number of Soviet negotiators, including Vladimir Semenov, head of the Soviet SALT delegation, and Yuri Kvitsinsky, my opposite in the INF negotiations.

In attempting to understand the apparent contradictions in Mr. Gorbachev's ideas, this dichotomy between the pretensions of Marxist-Leninism as destined to become, in the long term, the world ideology, and the belief in communism as a superior conflict-management orga-

nization and system has a certain tactical relevance. Mr. Gorbachev appears to be seeking to preserve Communist organizations in the near term, while deferring the long-term ideological battle. Despite the events of the past decade, he does not seem to have given up on the long-term Communist ideological goal.

In a bitter and angry statement before the Congress of People's Deputies on Dec. 23, Mr. Gorbachev said: "I am a Communist, a convinced Communist. For some that may be a fantasy, but for me it's my main goal, which is still far away."

He also said that his goal was to "create an ailing society," adding that to do that the U.S.S.R. could rely neither on "Stalinist values" nor on "the idea of capitalism."

It is never easy to translate into words comprehensive to Americans the words of Mr. Gorbachev. From reports of his conversation with George Bush at Malta, it appears that he has little understanding of a free society or of a liberal economy. His idea of capitalism derives from Marx's Leninism; it explains his turning rejection of measures such as private ownership of farmland, private homes or other "means of production" to make the Soviet economy work. His statement that the main goal is "far away" indicates that he has not abandoned the Marxist-Leninist goal of the eventual triumph of communism.

From a number of Mr. Gorbachev's actions, it appears that his highest tactical priority is to preserve the Communist Party as a continuing organization, controlling, if possible, all of the present Soviet Union, but at least the Russian Republic and the Ukraine, if that is all that is possible. He also aims to help Communist parties remain in existence in each of the Warsaw Pact countries despite the political upheavals that have overtaken them.

It appears that he wishes to preserve what he can of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and organization, awaiting the eventual re-emergence of conditions in which the presumed advantages in the management of conflict of Communist organizational principles will give Communist parties a decisive edge in dealing with a potentially fragmented world.

If Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to preserve Communist organization lead to repressive measures — what he calls "Communist discipline" — then the West will face the difficult issue of deciding how to react. On the one hand, we do not wish to see long-extended disruption and possibly chaos within the territory of the U.S.S.R. Such disruption and chaos could present serious dangers to the United States and its allies. On the other hand, resumption of "Communist discipline" would deny millions within the territory of the Soviet Union the prospect of achieving freedom from Communist tyranny.

If it comes to a necessary choice, we in the United States should not acquiesce in the re-imposition of "Communist discipline." If Mr. Gorbachev turns in that direction, America's policy should be one of unambiguous opposition. I believe that we should accept the real dangers of disruption and possible chaos within the territory of the U.S.S.R. rather than accept the violation of principle inherent in giving support to the re-imposition of "Communist discipline."

The writer was special adviser on arms control to President Reagan. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Free the Siberians

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: The news that the Czar proposes to take up the question of the killing of prisoners in Siberia on their way to the mines, and punish the guilty will give satisfaction throughout Europe. The satisfaction will be profound if the Czar were to end this Siberian business altogether, except where there is flagrant violation of the law. The Czar's father is known as the liberator of the serfs. Let the son be known as the liberator of the Siberian exiles.

1915: Austria at a Loss

PETROGRAD — Hungary's peril looms daily nearer. General Russky's plans for its invasion have been put into execution ten days before the Austrian counter-move. Confiding the execution of his operations in the Karpathians to General Ivanoff, he has, by clever feints from his positions on the Danube and the Nida, made his adversary believe that he intended to

march once again on Cracow. The melting of the snow has rendered operations in the plains very difficult. The Austrians are stumbling through deep mud on their way from the Nida to Buchina, while the Russians have much better ground on the heights of Gorlice. The Austrians are dismayed. They are at a loss how to group their forces, now that their plans have been brought to naught by the Russians.

1940: Russian Defeat

HELSINGFORS — Reports received here tonight (Jan. 10) suggest that another complete division of the Russian Army has been defeated in the Salla sector, where intense fighting is known to be going on. The Finns have reportedly succeeded in surrounding a large enemy force, whose members are starving and freezing to death. The Finns have cut off all supplies on land, and Red planes are said to be dropping food to the trapped forces, but a considerable quantity is falling into the hands of the Finnish troops.

OPINION

Women at War: A Choice Between Types of Society

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — During the recent manhunt in Panama, Captain Linda Bray of the U.S. Army led an assault, under fire, on an attack-dog kennel. It was combat by any definition, and combat roles are forbidden to women by congressional policy. Captain Bray's moment of heroism has revived the demand that this discriminatory barrier be swept away.

The captain's performance is surprising only to those who still take the deluded view that women are the weaker sex, when the fact is that an ultimate test of fortitude — childbirth — is built into the division of biological labor. Men are exempt from it, and must seek their own rituals of initiation. In most walks of modern life, especially politics, the old sex stereotypes make even less sense than Golda Meir and Margaret Thatcher when they did in the days of the first Queen Elizabeth, and they made little then.

Why then do men shrink from policies that would institutionalize combat roles for women? Is it, as Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado and others would have us think, mere tradition, mere male prejudice?

Certainly we may dismiss, as relatively trivial, the usual pleas that women are disqualified by their lack of upper-body strength. The bench-press test is relevant only where strength really matters — for instance, in flying high-performance fighter aircraft. There are plenty of dangerous combat roles that involve no more heavy lifting than is required to carry a rifle.

In fact, if you put aside the usual arguments about upper-body strength, two serious questions remain. One is military, the other cultural.

Values Are Changing

THE United States, to fill the ranks of the all-volunteer army, now has a force that is 11 percent female, but women are barred from combat roles. Women officers in particular are keen to lift the ban because it impairs their chances of promotion. But most older officers and those experienced in combat probably oppose the idea of letting women into combat. So far, Congress does, too.

Military institutions differ designedly from civilian ones. The past discrimination against black soldiers was based on nothing more than white prejudice. The case against putting women in combat has some objective validity. That is all the more reason to put the question to an honest test, as in the four-year trial program suggested by Representative Pat Schroeder of Colorado.

An army should reflect the values of its society as much as possible, and when it comes to the role of women in American society, those values are changing by the day.

—The New York Times.

The military one is easier. Every student of war, from Clausewitz to Keegan, has emphasized the role of bonding, group intimacy, in battlefield conditions. The only known alternative, if there is one, would seem to be alcohol. Would this bonding work in sexually mixed units? Would the roles of protection and nurturing assert themselves to the injury of discipline, even if such outdated instincts are ideologically taboo?

Indeed the armed forces should be equal-opportunity employers, but this is a question that has nothing to do with pay and allowances. It goes to the core purposes of an army, which is not a club but an organization designed for the use of deadly force.

Then there is the cultural question, less sharply defined but perhaps more important. The choices a nation makes as to who is or isn't a combatant determine its character. In the West, women and children have been regarded, by warriors claiming to be civilized, as noncombatants. The treatment by armies of women and children and the aged has in fact been a crucial test of what it means to be civilized in war, and it reflects embedded compunctions not lightly to be dismissed.

True, the distinction has been blurred in the last century and a half by "strategic" warfare, with its remote control and impersonal bombardments and its baiting of civilian targets behind the lines, even when that meant the death and maiming of noncombatants. Perhaps the distinction between combatants and noncombatants came under strain as long ago as Sherman's March; and certainly in World War II and Vietnam it was not much honored.

Nonetheless, there is a big difference between what a society accepts as a regrettable collateral effect of a policy, and what it affirms. To affirm that women are as expendable in war as men would be to cross a line whose far side we know very little about. War has been coarsened enough; this would surely coarsen it far more.

Perhaps those who demand combat for women as an equal-opportunity proposition take as their model Lady Macbeth, who, to psych herself up for bloody deeds, cries, "Unsex me now."

Unsex her? Shakespeare, whose theme of the order of nature by bloody and "unnatural" deeds of treachery, was not alone in thinking it especially ominous that women should, like men, engage in deliberate acts of violence.

Was he wrong? The least we can say is that there is a choice here, and the choice will have consequences.

The Amazons, mythic women warriors, sacrificed their right breasts to facilitate their archery. That is what the word "Amazon" means. Surely the symbolism of their choice is clear enough.

—Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade Policy: Strength in Strategic Industries Matters

Regarding "Japan's Exports Aren't at Fault" (Opinion, Dec. 20) by Michael M. Weinstein.

Mr. Weinstein has managed to explain a complex economic issue clearly and correctly. But I believe that his narrow focus on the absolute level of the trade deficit obscures some important points. The shorthand of the monthly current account figures does not address some qualitative factors that say much more about America's true condition.

The most important such factor is rooted in the concept of strategic industries, formulated by Paul Krugman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Bruce Scott of Harvard Business School, among others. The idea is that certain high-technology, high-growth, high-value-added industries are vital to dynamic economic growth and sustained competitiveness. A leading position in advanced electronics, biotechnology and aerospace is worth more than a leading position in textiles, farming or tourism. This is where Japan's trade policies are most damaging.

The United States can save and produce conscientiously until its trade accounts are in balance, but if its position in those strategic industries continues to erode as a result of industrial targeting and protectionism by Japan (and others), American quality of life will continue to decline. An engineer selling advanced products abroad can buy a lot more in return than a salesman of plastic bath toys. And the spin-off benefits from strategic industries fuel growth in many other sectors as well.

A second important issue is the economic and political power accruing to Japan because of its accumulated trade surpluses. Anyone who reads the history of U.S. power in the 1950s and '60s (for

example, America's threatened assault on the British pound during the Suez crisis), should be wary of Japan's growing might. Americans are rightly leery of concentrated economic power at home; we should be equally concerned about it abroad.

Finally, while Mr. Weinstein objects to America's protectionist tendencies, many Asian countries openly attribute their economic success to "managed trade." In the perfect world of economic models, countries are collectively better off if they all practice free trade. But in the grubby reality of international competition, a few countries can gain an advantage by controlling their markets and selling energetically into free-trade countries. The economists' unwillingness to accept that this could be so may explain why no Japanese economist has received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, despite that country's economic record.

MARK J. USELLIS
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

St. Nick in Beijing

You could have spared us the Dec. 14 photograph of a smiling Santa Claus on Tiananmen Square. Was this a case of short memory or just bad taste?

LEONORE SUHL
Portimão, Portugal.

About Transubstantiation

The report "Targeting Catholics Who Stray" (Nov. 18) says: "Communion, the most sacred part of a Mass, is a rite in which worshippers receive a wafer that represents the body of Christ." Given

the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, which holds that the wafer actually becomes the body and blood of Christ although its appearance does not change, it would have been more precise to say that in the sacrament of communion Catholics receive a wafer which they believe to be the body of Christ.

GERRY FAIGAL
Singapore.

Zen, Yoga and the Vatican

Regarding the report "Vatican Warns of Body Cult in Zen and Yoga" (Dec. 15).

Pontiff and priests warn of the dangers of yoga and Zen, as well they should. If more people become aware that the human body is a temple, and discover the healing balm of being detached from the yakity-yak of their minds, then who will waste time on priestly fairy tales of heaven and nightmares of hell?

SWAMI DHYAN ARJUNA
Poona, India.

Europe's Media Future

Your Dec. 14 advertising supplement on the European media scene was crisp and to the point. It should be emphasized, however, that, as 1992 approaches, the right of the public to be properly informed and of workers in the media to be properly employed, with due attention to their union bargaining rights, should not be sacrificed in the rush to create a profitable haven for transnational media corporations.

AIDAN WHITE
General Secretary,
European Group of the International
Federation of Journalists.
Brussels.A Letter From Free Prague:
Fear Amid Funny Slogans

By Tom Hayden

LOS ANGELES — I met Anna in Prague on the eve of 1968, when all things seemed possible. She was an angelic student working in a youth hostel. I was a passing tourist. She led me through the gray facade of the Communist state to a magic counterculture of students, artists, seekers of freedom. We were infatuated with each other and with the times.

Shortly after, the Soviets and their Warsaw Pact allies invaded Czechoslovakia.

MEANWHILE

via to put down the Prague Spring. Anna, who was in England studying, decided to return home. I never heard from her again. Years later, I found a scrap of paper with her Prague address and kept it, out of sentiment.

Last month, when the streets of Prague filled with students, launching the revolution that would bring that '60s counterculture to power, I sent a telegram of congratulations to Anna's 1968 address. Ten days later I received this letter, dated Dec. 18:

Dear Tom:
It is just fantastic that I've got a wire from you. You cannot imagine what pleasure it is to hear from the people who share the same feeling of hope and happiness with us. But, to be honest, congratulations don't belong to us — I mean our generation. It belongs to the students and young people — well, in fact, to our children.

We were silent more than anything else for 20 years and we were afraid, having had such bad experiences and a sort of common memory stretching back to 1968. That is no excuse, that is reality. Even now I am afraid in some moments.

If I speak about our silence I mean it symbolically, because we kept doing something — celebrating various sad anniversaries and being repeatedly caught by police and some of us beaten; organizing funny political joggings events; writing and signing petitions and after that, being called to the police and even being threatened that they would take our children from us (this happened to me) — in a word, we were left in fear.

All this was a great advantage for young people because they didn't worry much about our fear, they didn't share our memory. The result was they had courage.

They were terribly beaten on Nov. 17 and even now we do not know whether, or how many, dead students there are. But that was the last drop. Since the next morning all Prague was marching through the streets bringing flowers and candles to those places and crying when we saw blood on the pavement and on the walls of houses.

There were moments we were extremely frightened when the police appeared and we were shouting various slogans to encourage ourselves. I remember the moment we were crossing

the bridge seeing the police troops coming across neighboring bridges. People couldn't stand the fear and started running. We thickened and thickened while rhythmically running and shouting "Stop being afraid!" — and we were very afraid.

Now we are full of hope and we know it is our best chance. We have to win, otherwise I think I could not have survived it any more. There was too much disappointment after 1968.

I'm sorry you cannot see it — so much enthusiasm, happiness, there is also very much fun and a lot of practical jokes. Prague is all papered and labeled with both serious and funny slogans. Students work on it days and nights. They do a lot of work and we all must succeed. Keep your fingers crossed for us, please, we will still need it.

I do not live at that address any longer, but I was lucky to get your wire. I got married and changed my name to Maria. I gave birth to two daughters, Teresa and Katerina. I got divorced and now I live with my daughters and a dog.

I told my girls how enthusiastic you were to meet you here, and how kind you were to help me to get to England. You may not know that I didn't stay there long because of that Russian invasion. I left England immediately, never to come back, not even as a tourist. That was the time I realized that I wasn't ever able to leave my country, however stupid and bad and cowardly, and ... and ... it was. But now we hope everything will change and we will not be ashamed to say we are Czech.

I will always be very happy to hear from you again, or to see you again. I'm afraid it is too far, but you would like our revolution, which is given attributes like "kind," "calm," and "velvet." In a way, I am sorry that you live so happily not to have any revolutions.

Love, Anna

The writer is a member of the California Assembly. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

To Learn the Truth

MANY of our people died in prison in the '50s, many were executed, thousands of human lives were destroyed, hundreds of thousands of talented people were driven abroad. Those who defended the honor of our nations in the war were persecuted, as were those who resisted totalitarian government, and those who simply managed to remain true to their own principles and think freely. None of those who paid the price in one way or another for our freedom today should be forgotten. Independent courts should justly assess the appropriate guilt of those responsible, so that the whole truth about our recent past comes out into the open.

—President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, in his New Year's address.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

HEALTH Q&A

Joules or Calories, They Still Add Fat

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly 92521, France.

I have noticed the terms "calorie," "kilo-calorie," "joule," and "kilo-joule" on food products throughout the United States and Europe. What is the utility of the units?

Each food, be it a protein, a fat, or a sugar, a solid or a liquid, has a corresponding amount of energy released when digested and metabolized. The units you mention are meant to quantify that energy. Food manufacturers list these units on their products. Unfortunately, confusion is commonly the result, as the terms "calorie" and "kilo-calorie" (one thousand calories) are often used interchangeably. More over, the joule is intended to replace the calorie (one calorie equals 4.2 joules) to render the system more up-to-date and international.

In my travels, I am shocked by the increasing number of obese people, particularly in the United States. Aside from aesthetic concerns, is there any real risk to health by being slightly overweight? Say five to 10 pounds?

Weight plays a crucial role in well-being and health. An exhaustive treatment of the health impli-

ing more and more sedentary allows our metabolism to slow, and with it, our consumption of the energy we have consumed. The unused fuel is stored as fat. On the other hand, we are consuming more fats and meat (from fatter animals) and more refined sugar.

A friend in the United States told me recently that she has had an operation called a "D and C."

The term "D and C" stands for dilatation and curettage, which means the stretching and scraping (with a curette) of the woman's uterus and its lining. It is used, particularly in the United States, for both diagnosing and treating various conditions, and for "therapeutically" scraping away an implanted embryo or fetus from the lining of the uterus (i.e., an abortion). Among its diagnosing roles, the D and C is used to examine the lining of the uterus in an effort to determine the cause of uterine bleeding. Microscopic examination of the lining of the uterus may also provide clues as to why some women cannot bear children, as well as the delicate balance of her hormones.

As the spouse of someone who is transferred every three to five years, my life seems always dominated by the constant adaptation to a new culture and a new lifestyle. I tend to feel somewhat isolated. What can I do?

The psychological aspects of living and moving abroad can transform an opportunity for growth and discovery into a nightmare. As with most transitions in life, there are losses and gains that we have to deal with. There are stages that we all go through upon arrival in a new country and culture. These stages range from an ebullient fascination at the beginning with the novelty of a new home and an automatic celebrity status that comes with being a foreigner, to disappointment, and possible depression, when the routine of life inevitably reasserts itself. We may manifest this as a rejection or hatred for the local culture. Then, depending on what kind of efforts we make to learn a new language and to assimilate and make friends, a certain healthy pride may follow our ability to successfully integrate.

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

MAUNA KEA, Hawaii — Flowing through the final thickets of technical and human problems, builders say that the Keck Telescope—the world's largest and most powerful optical telescope—will be ready to open its huge eye to the heavens this spring.

Astronomers expect the 396-inch telescope to yield a harvest of discoveries comparable to those produced by the 200-inch Hale Telescope at Mount Palomar in California, which has been operating brilliantly for 40 years.

The new telescope has intruded upon Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano that rises 13,796 feet (4,205 meters) above sea level on the island of Hawaii, the largest in the Hawaiian chain. It is the highest mountain in the Pacific basin. The Keck Telescope will be the ninth major instrument installed at or near the summit since 1968. Still more are planned.

At 13,600 feet, the altitude of the Keck Observatory, the air is so thin that workers must be taught how to breathe safely. The rugged, rocky terrain of the summit region looks as barren as a Martian landscape. The Lunar Rover vehicle used by Apollo astronauts to explore the moon was tested here.

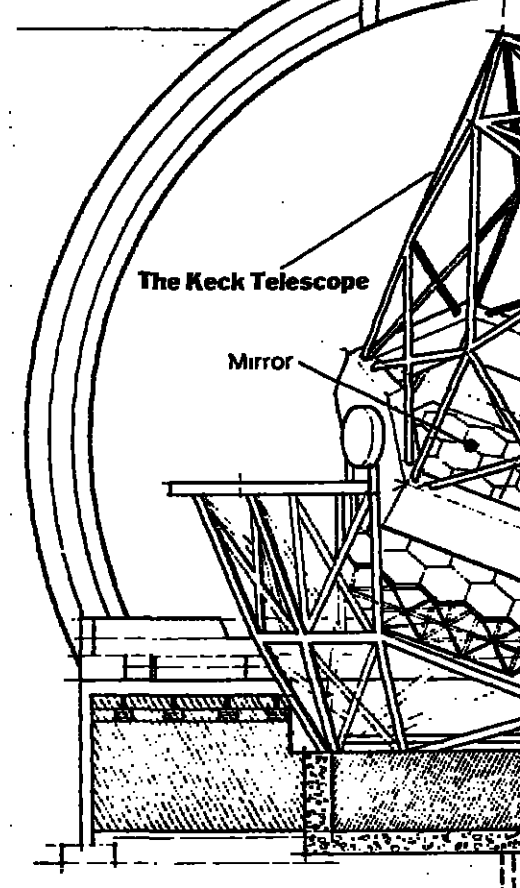
Only a few dozen miles away, vacationers bask under a tropical sun, but here, scientists and technicians huddle in parkas against biting winds and snowstorms. Winter storms make the steep, single-lane road to Mauna Kea's summit especially treacherous.

The telescope girders and prefabricated framework, which were made in Spain, are relatively impervious to shock. But 42 mirror segments polished by laboratories in the mainland United States must also be trucked up. Each segment, valued at about \$1 million, is made of thin, fragile glass.

Although most Hawaiians appear to approve of the astronomical development of Mauna Kea, approval is by no means universal. Small shrines on the flanks of Mauna Kea and its actively volcanic neighbor, Mauna Loa, attest to the continued worship of the spirits thought to reside on these peaks. Some hunters, fishermen, conservationists and illicit marijuana growers object to the scientific exploitation of the mountain, officials say. Public access to the summit is guaranteed by the state of Hawaii, which administers the peak as a scientific preserve, but officials and

Preserving the dark

Hawaii has stringent laws to curb light pollution that might prevent instruments from picking up dim light from distant celestial objects. Municipalities, homeowners and resort hotels must shield their lights.



scientists will bar the public from the site during the total eclipse of the sun on July 11, 1991. A storm of protest has already greeted the planned closure.

Astronomers have also lost favor with a few resort developers. Prodded by scientists, the county of Hawaii, which is contiguous with the island, has imposed stringent laws against light pollution. But the conditions that cause problems for humans on Mauna Kea make the White Mountain, as its name means in English, ideal for astronomy.

"Mauna Kea is probably the best site in the world for ground-based optical astronomy," said Dr. Gerald M. Smith, the Keck project manager. "Up here we are above 40 percent of the earth's atmosphere,

and this eliminates much of the kind of distortion which at lower altitudes makes stars appear to twinkle."

The air above Mauna Kea is very dry, he added, and the absence of water vapor allows infrared and microwave radiation from celestial sources to reach the ground. Hawaii's location near the Equator, moreover, gives it a particularly good view of the center of the Milky Way galaxy, a prime target of infrared astronomy.

Of the nine major telescopes on Mauna Kea, the Keck will be supreme if it lives up to expectations. The diameter of its segmented glass mirror will be 33 feet (10 meters), allowing it to gather four times as much light from the stars as does the Palomar instrument.

Ringside Seat for Viewing the Heavens

The Keck Telescope is joining a complex of observatories atop the Mauna Kea volcano in Hawaii, perhaps the world's best telescope site.

CLEAR NIGHTS. About 68 percent of nights are perfectly clear for at least 6 hours; an additional 15 percent are only slightly less perfect.

CALM AIR. Small scale turbulence caused by temperature fluctuations in the air can distort the images of celestial objects. But the flow of air over Mauna Kea's summit is smooth most of the time, giving very steady, undistorted images.

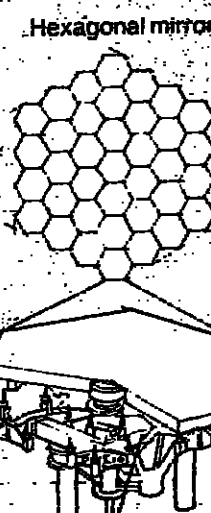
DARKNESS. Mauna Kea is one of the world's darkest sites with no large population centers to light the night sky or fog the atmosphere with dust and aerosol particles.

DRYNESS. Relative humidity at the summit typically 10 percent or less.

The aridity allows infrared radiation, which would otherwise be absorbed by moisture in the air, to reach the telescopes in quantity.

Preventing distortion

The Keck Telescope has a composite mirror consisting of 36 hexagonal segments. Each segment is partly undergirded by motor-driven supports that are adjusted twice a second to compensate for mirror distortions from temperature changes and other factors. Huge fans keep air inside the observatory dome at outside temperatures.



Jim Breening/The New York Times

Dr. Jerry Nelson of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, the principle designer of the Keck Telescope, said the instrument will be able to see twice as far into space as the Palomar telescope. The Keck will also vastly outperform the Space Telescope in many types of observation, he said.

THE Space Telescope, scheduled to be launched aboard a shuttle flight this year, has a mirror only 94 inches in diameter. "A lot of light is needed to make the detailed spectral analyses of celestial objects needed for most astronomical research programs," Dr. Nelson said. "Spectral studies are essential to the calculation of astronomical distances and the chemical compo-

sitions of stars, which reveal their evolutionary histories. The Space Telescope will be a wonderful instrument, but it cannot match the essential light-gathering ability of large-aperture ground telescopes."

The only region rivaling Mauna Kea in popularity among major observatory builders is a section of the Andes mountains in northern Chile. A consortium of European nations, the European Southern Observatory, expects to complete its Very Large Telescope (VLT) at La Silla, Chile, before the end of the century. The instrument's four huge mirrors will have a combined aperture equivalent to 16 meters.

The completion of the Keck Telescope will culminate planning that began in 1965 to build a super telescope based on innovative tech-

nology. A grant of \$70 million from the W.M. Keck Foundation brought the plan to fruition.

Dr. Nelson realized at the outset that a 10-meter glass mirror in one piece would be far too heavy to resist the bending forces of gravity. Instead, he and other experts developed a composite mirror of 36 hexagonal segments, each one six feet (1.82 meters) across and separated from its neighbors by spaces of three millimeters.

Each mirror is only three inches thick and would bend out of shape if supported by a conventional telescope framework. The Keck designers used two types of support. One provides a rigid backing and the other is a system of constantly readjusted pressure points at the back of each segment.

In Shuffling Cards, Seven Is the Winning Number

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

I takes just seven ordinary, imperfect shuffles to mix a deck of cards thoroughly, researchers have found. Fewer are not enough and more do not significantly improve the mixing.

The proof, discovered after elaborate computer calculations and careful observation of card games, confirms the intuition of many gamblers, bridge enthusiasts and casual players that most shuffling is inadequate.

The finding has implications for everyone who plays cards and ev-

eryone, from casino operators to magicians, who has a stake in knowing whether a shuffle is random.

The problem was complicated because of the immense number of ways the cards in a deck can be arranged; any of 52 could be first in the deck, any of 51 could be second, 50 could be third and so on. The number of possible permutations is 10 with 62 zeros after it.

The new result "definitely solves the problem," said Dr. David Aldous, a statistician at the University of California at Berkeley. "All their calculations are right. It's a fascinating result."

Dr. Persi Diaconis, a mathematician and statistician at Harvard University who is a co-author of the discovery, said the methods used are already helping mathematicians analyze problems in abstract mathematics that have nothing to do with shuffling or with any known real-world phenomena.

Dr. Diaconis, who is also a magician, has invented numerous card tricks and has been carefully watch-

ing casino dealers and casual card players shuffle for the past 20 years. The usual shuffling produces a card order that "is far from random," Dr. Diaconis said. "Most people shuffle cards three or four times. Five times is considered excessive."

"There are people who go to casinos and make money on this," Dr. Diaconis said.

In Las Vegas, cards are shuffled from four to seven times, at the discretion of the casino owners, said Richard Ingram, a Las Vegas enforcement agent for the state gambling control board.

Dr. Diaconis said he almost never sees a dealer shuffle seven times. He said his research also shows that when dealers shuffle several decks at once, they need to shuffle more. Two decks should be shuffled nine times, he said, and six decks should be shuffled 12 times, which is unheard of in the casinos.

At Trump Plaza in Atlantic City, New Jersey, blackjack dealers shuffle eight decks twice at the beginning of each game, said Howard Dreizer, who is senior vice presi-

dent of casino operations. "We've tested these shuffles and feel that they are random," he said, adding that "no one has ever complained."

Bridge players usually shuffle about four times, except in some tournaments when a computer mixes the cards, said Edgar Kaplan, who is editor and publisher of Bridge World magazine.

Asked whether he expected bridge players to change their shuffling habits, Mr. Kaplan replied, "There will be a few who will be affected and will doggedly shuffle seven times to the irritation of everyone else. As for himself, Mr. Kaplan said, "I probably will move up from four to five" shuffles, a decision which, the research shows, will not appreciably improve the randomness of the shuffled cards.

When computers were introduced into tournament bridge about 18 years ago, some players were puzzled and others outraged by the random hands the computer dealt and complained that the computers were not working right.

At about the same time, a bridge

encyclopedia was published. The encyclopedia "used a computer to figure out odds," Dr. Diaconis said.

For example, given that between my opponents there are seven hearts, what's the chance that one has four hearts and the other has three? Some of these odds were at variance with expert play. The experts had intuited—correctly—the actual ways the cards were shuffled. People thought the encyclopedia was wrong.

By saying that the deck is completely mixed after seven shuffles, Dr. Diaconis and Dr. Dave Bayer, a mathematician and computer scientist at Columbia University who is the co-author of the recent discovery, mean that every arrangement of the 52 cards is equally likely or that any card is as likely to be in one place as in another.

The cards do get more and more randomly mixed if a person keeps on shuffling more than seven times, but seven shuffles is a transition point, the first time that randomness is close. Additional shuffles do not appreciably alter things.

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ACROSS

1 River in the U.S.

5 Aleutian Islands

9 Actress, friend of Einstein

14 Jewish month

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Key Money Rates

United States Dollar

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FROM TRAIN CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL

Why Work Office to Home

By Stan...
LONDON — Most dream of working from home, few actually do. Some management experts advise people to work from home. So far, psychology is the only technology in the home. Some management experts advise people to work from home. So far, psychology is the only technology in the home. Some management experts advise people to work from home. So far, psychology is the only technology in the home.

CURRENCY

Cross Rates

	\$	£	DM
Australian	1.487	3.541	1.875
British	0.756	1.000	0.636
Canadian	1.000	0.756	0.636
French	6.559	1.493	7.483
German	1.936	0.636	1.000
Italian	1.936	0.636	1.000
Japanese	163.26	35.48	173.63
Swiss	2.000	0.756	1.000
U.S.	1.000	0.756	0.636

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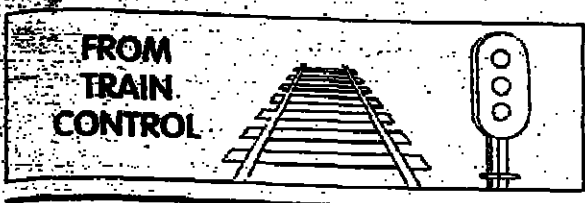
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British	0.756	1.000	0.636
Canadian	1.000	0.756	0.636
French	6.559	1.493	7.483
German	1.936	0.636	1.000
Italian	1.936	0.636	1.000
Japanese	163.26	35.48	173.63
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INTEREST

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	Dollar	DM
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3 months	1.0000	1.0000
6 months	1.0000	1.0000
1 year	1.0000	1.0000
2 years	1.0000	1.0000
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Why Workers Still Prefer Office to Home Screen

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Most people at some point in their career dream of working from home: who needs the hassles of commuting and of office politics? But, though the technology is there and more self-employed people are working from home, few companies give employees the option. Some management experts now argue that with the skills shortage, companies will be encouraged to offer home-working alternatives to people who want them, in order to keep them on board. So far, psychological resistance to the idea has come from both companies and individuals. Absence from the office still conjures up images of either a slouch, a "couch potato" or somebody having a great time during working hours.

There are increasing numbers of independent professionals working from home, said Lotte Bailey, professor of organizational psychology and management at the Sloan School of Management, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "But where the growth has been much less than anticipated is in the number of corporate employees working from home. The reason is pretty basic. Managers don't feel they know if their employees are working if they don't see them."

"It is not a technology problem but a problem of relationship between corporate manager and teleworker," said Celia Stanworth, research fellow at the Management Center of the Polytechnic of Central London and a member of the Future of Work research group. Mrs. Stanworth estimates that only 2,000 corporate employees currently work from home in Britain. Yet, according to the Henley Center for Forecasting, three million are self-employed in Britain and work from home.

Traditional managers fear they will not be able to control people if they are not visible. "If they can't see it, it might not be happening," said Diana Hill, general manager of a department of ICL, the computer arm of I.T.C. PLC, the British electronics group. She manages 230 ICL employees who work from home.

ICL STARTED the program for women who wanted to keep working while they had children. Other examples include municipal employees in Fort Collins, Colorado, who can choose to work from home and employees of International Business Machines Corp. taking parental leave who will soon have the same option.

But there is still little long-term corporate commitment to teleworking, though many companies at one time or another try it out. Rank-Xerox, which pioneered a networking program in the mid-1980s to soften redundancies, said the project is now on the back-burner. Out of the 70 networkers who guaranteed contact with the company for a certain amount of work and were given a high-tech office at home, only six are left and the option is no longer being offered.

If companies have doubts about it, so do individuals, who are only too aware that being out of sight can mean being out of mind. Teleworking is still considered by companies and individuals to be a temporary solution for people who are being laid off or for women who have to look after children or elderly parents. "American women are afraid it will harm their promotion and career opportunities and they are not willing to pay the price," said Mr. Bailey.

"Everyone has recognized now that the main problem for people working from home is isolation. Just going down the road a couple of miles to another building, you bump into people and it's not so lonely," said Norman Howard, in charge of community affairs for British Telecommunications PLC, a partner in setting up Britain's first electronic cottage in Hope Village, Peak National Park, a remote area in Derbyshire. Sweden already has 100 electronic cottages where people in the area can set up their own businesses.

People are aware that out of sight can mean out of mind.

Tokyo Markets Hit by Weak Yen and End of Soviet Euphoria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Tokyo stock market, which recorded another steep decline Wednesday, is going through withdrawal after an overdose of optimism about the benefits of a more liberal Soviet Union, according to analysts. The latest fall, which knocked the 225-share Nikkei average 254.95 points lower to 37,696.51, was mirrored by a further slump in Japanese bond prices, as the yen continued to lose value against major currencies in Tokyo trading.

It was the second consecutive day of heavy selling on the stock and bond markets. The Nikkei, which has been falling

since Friday, dropped 343.50 points on Tuesday. "We've been euphoric over Eastern Europe," said George Nimmo, manager of equity sales at SBC Securities (Asia) Ltd. "There was an overreaction on the way down, there is an overreaction on the way up."

Investors have been excited about opportunities that could arise as the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe open up to the West. But the market has awoken to the likelihood that the reality will fall short of its dreams.

The Nikkei fell sharply on Jan. 5 after rumors, later denied, that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union had

cancelled all January meetings with foreign officials to tend to mounting domestic worries. The index tumbled again on Tuesday, partly on news of further troubles in Soviet Azerbaijan; and Wednesday's fall was fueled partly by unconfirmed rumors that Mr. Gorbachev would resign.

"This is a correction of the Soviet theme," said Robert Alan Feldman, economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "It's a sensitive subject. The Soviet theme has been strong here."

He noted that Japanese exports to the Soviet Union in 1988 accounted for only 1.2 percent of its total exports, and those to

Eastern Europe, 1.5 percent. "We think there are certainly areas that will benefit from a thawing of relations, but it is not nearly as generalized as people had thought," Mr. Feldman added. "Uncertainty over the Soviet situation must be temporary and has provided a good opportunity to correct the high-paced price advance," said Minoru Numa, president of Yamata Securities Co.

The declines in both markets came as the Japanese currency slid to almost 146 yen to the dollar, prompting heavy intervention by the Bank of Japan.

"The yen is now the weakest among the major international currencies," noted Sa-

tom Ogasawara, analyst at W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd. The slump in bond prices came on heavy turnover amid reports of widespread selling by Japanese institutions concerned about the yen's decline and a lower-than-expected coupon rate on the government's latest bond offering.

The Bank of Japan governor, Yasushi Mieno, termed recent movements in the stock and bond markets speculative. But he also said at a news conference that a rise in long-term bond yields from their past lows was natural and that share prices are not greatly different from levels in mid-December.

(Reuters, AFP)

Campeau Battles To Meet Deadline To Pay Suppliers

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Employees of the heavily indebted Campeau Corp. hurriedly processed checks Wednesday from the company's Christmas season revenues in a last-ditch attempt to stave off bankruptcy.

As they worked to beat the clock by the close of business, the company's bankers, suppliers and Campeau, the Canadian retailer and property developer that is saddled with more than \$7 billion in debt, were each engaged in a type of financial jiu-jitsu in the hope of minimizing their own losses.

In Toronto, the board of directors was meeting for the third straight day in hopes of restructuring the company in a way that would save its U.S. retail subsidiaries from having to file for protection under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

Wednesday was the deadline for Campeau's two major U.S. subsidiaries, Federated Department Stores Inc. and Allied Stores Corp., to pay suppliers more than \$130 million for December shipments.

Campeau, according to a spokeswoman, had asked some suppliers to extend the payment deadline. Meanwhile, Chance Bahadur was named executive vice president and chief financial officer of Campeau on Wednesday after the board

of directors accepted the resignation of Russell Davis. Campeau took on its more than \$7 billion in debt by paying \$4.6 billion for Federated Department Stores in 1988 and \$3.4 billion for Allied Stores in 1986.

The Federated chain of stores includes Abraham and Straus, Bloomingdale's — the New York landmark that has been put up for sale — Burdines, Lazarus and Rich's. The chain of stores that Allied operates includes Bon Marche, Jordan Marsh, Maas Brothers and Stern's.

But after those acquisitions, a retail slowdown cut cash flow and put Campeau in trouble. In January, the National Bank of Canada took over 29 percent, or 13 million shares, of Campeau's stock after the company's chairman and founder, Robert Campeau, defaulted on a loan. Now creditors and suppliers are in conflict.

A syndicate of U.S. and Japanese banks, led by Citibank, has made Monday the deadline for declaring Campeau in default on a loan of \$2.34 billion. To protect their investment, the banks are urging Campeau to withhold payments to top suppliers.

But the suppliers, hoping to protect their markets, are urging the stores to file under Chapter 11 so that business can continue while a reorganization is under way.

Yen Gyrate As Rumors Stir Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Hectic foreign-currency trading Wednesday focused on the yen, as rumors of coordinated central bank intervention to support the Japanese currency led to large swings in its value.

The yen closed at 145.555 to the

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Yen
British pound	1.0000	145.555
French franc	1.0000	145.555
German mark	1.0000	145.555
Italian lira	1.0000	145.555
Japanese yen	1.0000	145.555
Swiss franc	1.0000	145.555
U.S. dollar	1.0000	145.555

dollar, down from 144.950 at Tuesday's close.

Acting on behalf of the Bank of Japan, which intervened heavily during the Asian session earlier, the U.S. Federal Reserve System sold dollars at 145.475 yen and again at 145.65, dealers said. There were also rumors that the Bundesbank and Bank of England had entered the market. The central banks refused to comment.

"We're very confused," said Leslie Poth, vice president of Banque Indosuez in New York. "The market has been hit with rumors."

The rumors hit the market early in the New York session and drove the mark down from a high of about 87 yen to just under 86 yen. In later trading, the mark recovered to 86.42 yen.

Some rumors had the central banks buying yen directly for marks, while others had the banks

See YEN, Page 14

Store Wars Leave New York Reeling

For Retailers, Survival of the Fittest

By Isadore Barmosh
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the embattled terrain of New York retailing, seven key department-store groups remain in the fight for customers and for survival itself.

Years from now, many will probably wonder how the survivors made it through the New York store wars, the most difficult period U.S. retailing has faced in decades.

The future is uncertain, say retailing analysts, store executives and consultants. If recent trends hold, most of the big stores will probably change hands by the mid-1990s and revamp their strategies several times.

The watershed year of 1989, which sorted the quick from the dying, will probably be followed by at least two more years of turmoil for the big seven: R.H. Macy, Bloomingdale's, Saks Fifth Avenue, Abraham & Straus, Lord & Taylor, Stern's and Bergdorf Goodman.

The New York retailing companies still are a resilient breed, having demonstrated an ability to adapt, to function under pressure and to avoid winding under heavy burdens of debt.

The aggressive price-cutting that shoppers saw this holiday season is likely to become the norm as stores try to appeal to a broader range, retailing analysts say. This will probably involve new competition at both the high and low ends of the retail marketplace.

With the need to keep cash flowing in to pay debt, the New York market is likely to become more distinctly layered among low-priced, medium-priced and high-priced outlets.

Analysts say the department-store groups will each have to hone their marketing strategies carefully to prevail in the 1990s.

"Market forces have drastically changed the composition of New York retailing," said Walter K. Levy, a retail marketing consultant. "Severe competition has forced out the businesses that had no real clear differentiation or critical mass. But I am more disturbed by the financial entrepreneurs who have bought good retail stores and compelled them to pay more attention to cash flow to pay debt than to their store business."

He added: "If retailers are distracted from concentrating on the future, they aren't likely to have one."

Almost all of the leading retailers in New York, the biggest U.S. market, have been unable to escape financial pressures, to avoid making huge debt payments, or to pro-

vent their being put up for sale. These are chief among them:

• Macy's, after recently reporting losses, remains under pressure from creditors to meet payments on the large debts created by its 1986 leveraged buyout.

Macy's added another \$1 billion in debt when it acquired the California-based Bullock's and I. Magnin stores in 1988.

• Bloomingdale's was put up for sale by its owner, Campeau Corp., in September. Six bids are under consideration and a sale of Bloomingdale's is expected in February.

• Saks Fifth Avenue is also for sale by its owner, BAT Industries PLC. The bidding will not officially get under way until mid-January or early February.

• Abraham & Straus and Stern's, both also owned by Campeau Corp., are under heavy pressure to produce strong sales and profits to keep the parent afloat.

The fortunes of these stores affect far more than the profits of the companies that own them.

The New York economy is heavily dependent on the big stores for employment and for supporting hundreds of businesses, including suppliers, service contractors, advertisers and newspapers.

Despite their burdens, these stores are better off than many others in the New York market.

With closed store fronts on empty buildings and thousands of layoffs, New York retailing resembled a business war zone.

The biggest recent casualty was B. Altman & Co., which closed six stores of its century-old business on Dec. 30, including the sprawling flagship store at 34th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Bonwit Teller, now on the auction block after posting losses of \$23 million in the last three years, is likely to close the doors of its 16 stores if it does not attract a buyer.

The 11 stores owned by Alexander's Inc. may soon be put up for sale. The developer Donald J. Trump, who owns 27 percent of Alexander's, has said that he may buy the entire company.

The 17 Alcott & Andrews clothing stores, which catered to executive women, have been closed. TSS-Seidman, a venerable discount chain, is holding its final sales, as are the Bond men's clothing stores.

J.W. Mays, a discounter that catered to low-income customers, ceased operations in its last four stores.

And the Crazy Eddie electronics stores, where business was not as "insane" as its advertising, has closed its 30 stores.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Currency	Unit	Yen
Australian dollar	1.0000	145.555
British pound	1.0000	145.555
Canadian dollar	1.0000	145.555
French franc	1.0000	145.555
German mark	1.0000	145.555
Italian lira	1.0000	145.555
Japanese yen	1.0000	145.555
Swiss franc	1.0000	145.555
U.S. dollar	1.0000	145.555

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Unit	Yen
Australian dollar	1.0000	145.555
British pound	1.0000	145.555
Canadian dollar	1.0000	145.555
French franc	1.0000	145.555
German mark	1.0000	145.555
Italian lira	1.0000	145.555
Japanese yen	1.0000	145.555
Swiss franc	1.0000	145.555
U.S. dollar	1.0000	145.555

Forward Rates

Currency	Unit	Yen
Australian dollar	1.0000	145.555
British pound	1.0000	145.555
Canadian dollar	1.0000	145.555
French franc	1.0000	145.555
German mark	1.0000	145.555
Italian lira	1.0000	145.555
Japanese yen	1.0000	145.555
Swiss franc	1.0000	145.555
U.S. dollar	1.0000	145.555

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Term	Rate
1 month	6 1/4%
3 months	6 1/2%
6 months	6 3/4%
1 year	6 1/2%

Key Money Rates

Term	Rate
1 month	6 1/4%
3 months	6 1/2%
6 months	6 3/4%
1 year	6 1/2%

Asian Dollar Deposits

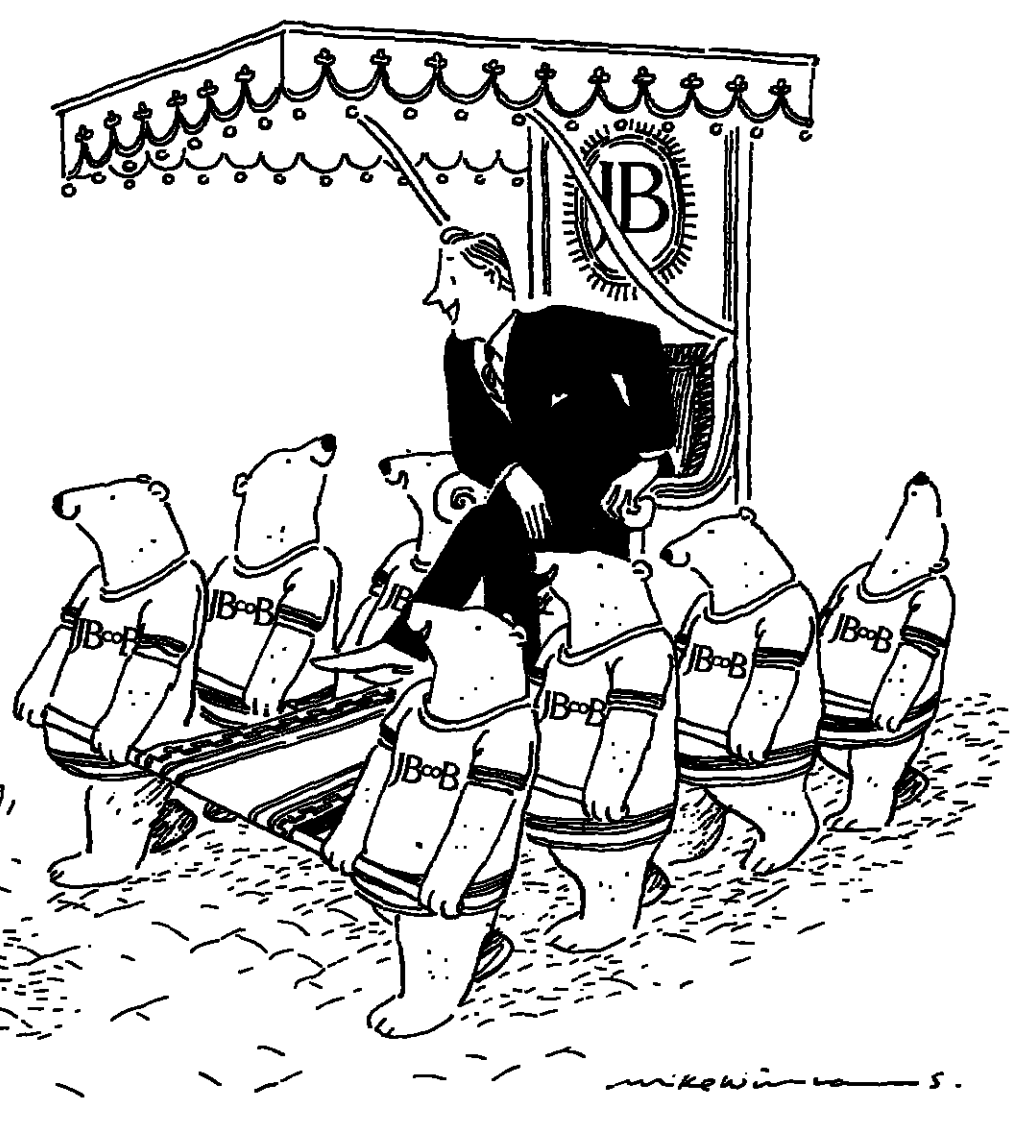
Term	Rate
1 month	6 1/4%
3 months	6 1/2%
6 months	6 3/4%
1 year	6 1/2%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Yield
Mutual Shares	7.28
Money Market Funds	7.28

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Term	Rate
1 month	6 1/4%
3 months	6 1/2%
6 months	6 3/4%
1 year	6 1/2%



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Position in Multi-Donor Secretariat at World Bank Headquarters:

A. The World Bank is accepting applications for a position in a Multi-Donor Secretariat to coordinate the Environmental Action Plan in Madagascar. This position entails working with several international donors and NGOs to coordinate programs/projects in Natural Resources Management and to accumulate and disseminate information on natural resource issues, projects/programs, policies, and legislation. Specific functions of the position include:

- (1) Acting as the focal point for donor contact with the Malagasy Apex Agencies Coordinating Environmental Action Plan Activities;
- (2) Coordinating information in view of action coordination among the Government of Madagascar, local and international NGOs/PVOs, and international bilateral donors;
- (3) Coordinating multi-donor supervisory and review missions led by the World Bank;
- (4) Organizing multi-donor coordination meetings on the general progress of the Environmental Action Plan;
- (5) Fostering the overall process of environmental awareness in Madagascar;
- (6) Organizing appropriate technical resources; and
- (7) Fund-raising.

B. This position is funded by the Agency for International Development for a three-year period beginning in 1990. The individual will be housed in the World Bank Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Frequent travel is expected.

C. Applicants should have a Master's (or Higher) degree in ecology or natural resources economics/management and be bilingual in French/English. Previous experience in project management, supervision, parallel and co-financing, and donor coordination is required. Additional qualifications include good verbal communication, data base management, and fund raising (for non-governmental organizations) skills. Some experience designing wildlife protected area conservation projects is desirable. Salary will be commensurate with level of experience.

D. Applicants should submit curriculum vitae and cover letter by January 26, 1990 to Mr. A. Otten, AF3AG, World Bank, 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

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Major Expansion Expected at Disneyland

By Mary Ann Galante

Los Angeles Times Service
ANAHEIM, California — Disneyland, in what will be the most aggressive expansion in its 35-year history, is expected this week to unveil plans to add several new attractions to its Magic Kingdom.

Walt Disney Co. officials have refused to comment, but employees and other sources said the park intends to build two new themed areas: Mickey's Birthday Land and a partial reproduction of the studio tour at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida. The new attractions may feature rides based on the movie characters Indiana Jones, the Muppets and Roger Rabbit.

It will be part of a 10-year development project for Disneyland, its first major expansion since Bear Country, now called Critter Country, was added in 1972.

Michael D. Eisner, Disney's chairman and chief executive, is expected to announce the plans at a press conference Friday.

In a series of internal meetings this week, Dick Nunis, president of Walt Disney Attractions, and Ron Dominguez, Disneyland's executive vice president, have been giving park employees a sneak preview of the company's plans.

Few specifics were revealed, but the preliminary plans suggest an upgraded Disneyland that is glit-

ter and much more geared toward Hollywood, and with some elements borrowed from Disney's hugely successful, 30,000-acre (12,120-hectare) Walt Disney World Resort in Florida.

The preliminary plans include:

- A reproduction of Hollywood Boulevard from the Disney-MGM Studios Theme Park at Disney World. The Florida studio tour is a romanticized, nostalgic look at Hollywood; for Disneyland, "it would be like a second Main Street," said a ride operator who attended one of the meetings and asked not to be named.

- An Indiana Jones stunt area. In Florida, the Indiana Jones ride is one of the most popular attractions on the studio tour and includes explosions, perilous leaps by stunt actors and re-creations of famous chase scenes from the hit movies.

- Mickey's Birthday Land, a new themed area that would be Disneyland's eighth "land." "It would incorporate a Kermit the Frog and Muppet ride and a 3-D Muppet movie," said another employee.

Disney already is working on a 3-D Muppet movie that will premiere at Euro Disneyland, and word that Mr. Eisner had ordered a Muppet ride for Disneyland surfaced soon after the company bought the rights to several Muppet characters in August.

A Mickey's Birthday Land was added two years ago at the Florida park. It includes a Mickey Mouse show, a small zoo and a miniature community populated by Mickey Mouse's house and Goofy's Clip Joint and Barber Shop.

"It's been the most successful new attraction we've added in seven years," said Charles Ridgway, publicity director for Walt Disney World Resort in Florida.

The concept of a character land, where visitors could take photos with all the Disney characters, is also under consideration for the Anaheim park, as is an attraction based on Roger Rabbit and Toontown, the cartoon hometown in the hit film, "Who Framed Roger Rabbit."

"Dick Tracy also could be incorporated in Toontown," said a park employee who attended the meeting.

The proposed expansion comes six years after Walt Disney Co. was resurrected by new leadership: Mr. Eisner, the former president of Paramount Pictures, and Frank Wells, the president of Disney, who is a former vice chairman of Warner Bros. They joined Disney in September 1984, and the theme parks began getting much more attention.

For Disneyland, the expansion will come none too soon. Attendance at the park has been flat, at about 13 million annually for the past two years. Still, the park is the

second most popular in the United States, surpassed only by its sister attraction in Florida.

The theme parks and resorts — in California, Florida and Tokyo, and the one under construction near Paris — have generated about two-thirds of Disney's operating profits in recent years and most likely will continue to prosper.

The theme parks "are all very important parts of the economic engine that runs Disney," said Nick Winslow, president of Harrison Price Co., a consulting firm based in Torrance, California. "They are spending some serious money on marketing and big money on new attractions."

Disney's reinvented movie and consumer product businesses have grown faster than the parks in recent years, and perhaps have received more publicity. But the parks and resorts still accounted for 64 percent of its \$1.2 billion in operating profits in fiscal 1989.

Last year, Disney opened its \$500 million Disney-MGM Studios Theme Park to capacity crowds as part of its 27,000-acre Walt Disney World in Florida. Walt Disney World is expected to officially add more than 2,000 hotel rooms this year as part of a program that would make Disney the owner and operator of 30 hotels and 26,000 rooms worldwide by 1992.

Moscow Floats A Long-Term Savings Bond

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — The Soviet Finance Ministry has floated a 16-year government bond bearing 5 percent annual interest, Tass reported Wednesday.

The bonds, worth a total of 15 billion rubles (\$24.7 billion), will be issued through savings banks, which offer 3 percent interest on deposits. Interest on the bonds will be paid yearly, while the bonds themselves will be redeemed by lot.

The first vice-premier, Leonid I. Abalkin, said in September that the government would float a 60 billion ruble loan to help this year's budget deficit, of about 100 billion rubles.

Savings in the Soviet Union are officially estimated at about 314 billion rubles.

France Relaxes Rules for EC Firms

PARIS — Large European Community companies will no longer need government approval before investing in France, except in certain strategic sectors, the government said Wednesday.

The government spokesman Louis Le Penec said after the weekly cabinet meeting that the move was part of plans by Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy to encourage foreign investment in France.

The exemption applies to all EC companies with annual sales above 1 billion francs (\$174.7 million) and at least three years of existence, investing in any sector except those affecting national defense, public health and public order.

Until now, EC companies needed official approval for any investment in France. Under Mr. Bérégovoy's plans, smaller EC companies will still require clearance, but the government must rule within two weeks of an application, instead of within two months as at present.

Non-EC companies will also still need to inform the French government of any investment plans involving over 10 million francs. But if no official answer was given within one month, the investment would be cleared by default, Mr. Le Penec said.

Mr. Le Penec said the new ruling, which covers acquisitions and spending on new production facilities, was intended to encourage a better balance between French investment abroad and foreign investment in France.

In the first nine months of 1989, the most recent period for which figures are available, French investments abroad totaled 71 billion francs, against 21 billion invested by foreign firms in France.

French cars criticized Japanese carmakers' greater success in market penetration than their French competitors is due to the fact that they make a better product, the French industry minister, Roger Fauroux, said Wednesday, Agence France-Presse reported.

"We cannot blame the Japanese for being better than us," he told journalists. "French cars are still not up to scratch compared with the Japanese."

Mr. Fauroux said that there were also "cultural obstacles" to better French car sales in the Japanese market, but criticized those who were calling for protectionist measures in Europe to protect the domestic car industry.

He also dismissed as "false" a statement this week by Jacques Calvet, chairman of Peugeot SA, that every job created in a Japanese car factory in Europe meant the loss of two jobs in existing European plants.

WASHINGTON — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has ruled against a European Community challenge to U.S. restrictions on sugar imports, government sources said.

GATT Rejects EC Sugar Plea

WASHINGTON — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has ruled against a European Community challenge to U.S. restrictions on sugar imports, government sources said.

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CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY is seeking a bilingual English/French speaking manager for its office in Paris. The candidate will be responsible for the management of the company's operations in the oil and gas sector. The position requires a minimum of 10 years experience in an international company. The candidate will be responsible for the management of the company's operations in the oil and gas sector. The position requires a minimum of 10 years experience in an international company.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

DYNAMIC RUSSIAN-AMERICAN sales and marketing executives are seeking opportunities in the oil and gas sector. The candidates have extensive experience in the oil and gas sector and are seeking opportunities in the oil and gas sector. The candidates have extensive experience in the oil and gas sector and are seeking opportunities in the oil and gas sector.

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY of Paris is seeking a bilingual English/French speaking manager for its office in Paris. The candidate will be responsible for the management of the university's operations in the oil and gas sector. The position requires a minimum of 10 years experience in an international company. The candidate will be responsible for the management of the university's operations in the oil and gas sector.

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ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 10th, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not used: international funds are reported by the Funds listed with the quotation of some funds based on issues price. The standard is provided: (d) = dollar; (s) = Swiss franc; (m) = monthly.

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MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Jan. 10

London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR	100 lbs	27.00	27.10	26.90	27.00	27.00
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,100.00	1,110.00	1,090.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Coffee	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
Wheat	100 lbs	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00
Barley	100 lbs	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00
Oats	100 lbs	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
Maize	100 lbs	90.00	91.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
Beans	100 lbs	130.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00
Peas	100 lbs	140.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00
Lentils	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
Flour	100 lbs	160.00	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00
Starch	100 lbs	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00
Oil	100 lbs	180.00	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00
Alcohol	100 lbs	190.00	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00
Salt	100 lbs	200.00	201.00	199.00	200.00	200.00
Sulfur	100 lbs	210.00	211.00	209.00	210.00	210.00
Iron	100 lbs	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00	220.00
Steel	100 lbs	230.00	231.00	229.00	230.00	230.00
Copper	100 lbs	240.00	241.00	239.00	240.00	240.00
Aluminum	100 lbs	250.00	251.00	249.00	250.00	250.00
Zinc	100 lbs	260.00	261.00	259.00	260.00	260.00
Nickel	100 lbs	270.00	271.00	269.00	270.00	270.00
Palladium	100 lbs	280.00	281.00	279.00	280.00	280.00
Platinum	100 lbs	290.00	291.00	289.00	290.00	290.00
Gold	100 lbs	300.00	301.00	299.00	300.00	300.00

Volume: 1,200 lots of 10 tons.

Source: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR	100 lbs	27.00	27.10	26.90	27.00	27.00
Cocoa	100 lbs	1,100.00	1,110.00	1,090.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
Coffee	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
Wheat	100 lbs	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00
Barley	100 lbs	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00
Oats	100 lbs	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
Maize	100 lbs	90.00	91.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
Beans	100 lbs	130.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00
Peas	100 lbs	140.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00
Lentils	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
Flour	100 lbs	160.00	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00
Starch	100 lbs	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00
Oil	100 lbs	180.00	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00
Alcohol	100 lbs	190.00	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00
Salt	100 lbs	200.00	201.00	199.00	200.00	200.00
Sulfur	100 lbs	210.00	211.00	209.00	210.00	210.00
Iron	100 lbs	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00	220.00
Steel	100 lbs	230.00	231.00	229.00	230.00	230.00
Copper	100 lbs	240.00	241.00	239.00	240.00	240.00
Aluminum	100 lbs	250.00	251.00	249.00	250.00	250.00
Zinc	100 lbs	260.00	261.00	259.00	260.00	260.00
Nickel	100 lbs	270.00	271.00	269.00	270.00	270.00
Palladium	100 lbs	280.00	281.00	279.00	280.00	280.00
Platinum	100 lbs	290.00	291.00	289.00	290.00	290.00
Gold	100 lbs	300.00	301.00	299.00	300.00	300.00

Volume: 1,200 lots of 10 tons.

Source: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ALUMINUM (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,100.00	1,110.00	1,090.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
COPPER (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
IRON (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,300.00	1,310.00	1,290.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
STEEL (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,400.00	1,410.00	1,390.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
ZINC (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,500.00	1,510.00	1,490.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
NICKEL (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,600.00	1,610.00	1,590.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
PALLADIUM (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,700.00	1,710.00	1,690.00	1,700.00	1,700.00
PLATINUM (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,800.00	1,810.00	1,790.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
GOLD (High Grade)	100 lbs	1,900.00	1,910.00	1,890.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
SILVER (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,000.00	2,010.00	1,990.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
BRASS (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,100.00	2,110.00	2,090.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
ALLOY (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,200.00	2,210.00	2,190.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
COBALT (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,300.00	2,310.00	2,290.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
CHROMIUM (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,400.00	2,410.00	2,390.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
MANGANESE (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,500.00	2,510.00	2,490.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
ANTHRACITE (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,600.00	2,610.00	2,590.00	2,600.00	2,600.00
BITUMEN (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,700.00	2,710.00	2,690.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
SOAP (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,800.00	2,810.00	2,790.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
GLASS (High Grade)	100 lbs	2,900.00	2,910.00	2,890.00	2,900.00	2,900.00
CERAMIC (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,000.00	3,010.00	2,990.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
TEXTILE (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,100.00	3,110.00	3,090.00	3,100.00	3,100.00
LEATHER (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,200.00	3,210.00	3,190.00	3,200.00	3,200.00
WOOD (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,300.00	3,310.00	3,290.00	3,300.00	3,300.00
STONE (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,400.00	3,410.00	3,390.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
BRICK (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,500.00	3,510.00	3,490.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
CEMENT (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,600.00	3,610.00	3,590.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
PAINT (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,700.00	3,710.00	3,690.00	3,700.00	3,700.00
INK (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,800.00	3,810.00	3,790.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
PAPER (High Grade)	100 lbs	3,900.00	3,910.00	3,890.00	3,900.00	3,900.00
GLASS (High Grade)	100 lbs	4,000.00	4,010.00	3,990.00	4,000.00	4,000.00

Volume: 1,200 lots of 10 tons.

Source: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Jan. 10

Grains

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (CBOT)	100 lbs	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00
BARLEY (CBOT)	100 lbs	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00
OATS (CBOT)	100 lbs	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
MAIZE (CBOT)	100 lbs	90.00	91.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
BEANS (CBOT)	100 lbs	130.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00
PEAS (CBOT)	100 lbs	140.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00
LENTILS (CBOT)	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
FLOUR (CBOT)	100 lbs	160.00	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00
STARCH (CBOT)	100 lbs	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00
OIL (CBOT)	100 lbs	180.00	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00
ALCOHOL (CBOT)	100 lbs	190.00	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00
SALT (CBOT)	100 lbs	200.00	201.00	199.00	200.00	200.00
SULFUR (CBOT)	100 lbs	210.00	211.00	209.00	210.00	210.00
IRON (CBOT)	100 lbs	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.00	220.00
STEEL (CBOT)	100 lbs	230.00	231.00	229.00	230.00	230.00
COPPER (CBOT)	100 lbs	240.00	241.00	239.00	240.00	240.00
ALUMINUM (CBOT)	100 lbs	250.00	251.00	249.00	250.00	250.00
ZINC (CBOT)	100 lbs	260.00	261.00	259.00	260.00	260.00
NICKEL (CBOT)	100 lbs	270.00	271.00	269.00	270.00	270.00
PALLADIUM (CBOT)	100 lbs	280.00	281.00	279.00	280.00	280.00
PLATINUM (CBOT)	100 lbs	290.00	291.00	289.00	290.00	290.00
GOLD (CBOT)	100 lbs	300.00	301.00	299.00	300.00	300.00

Volume: 1,200 lots of 10 tons.

Source: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Livestock

Commodity	Unit	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
CATTLE (CBOT)	100 lbs	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00
HOGS (CBOT)	100 lbs	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00
POULTRY (CBOT)	100 lbs	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
WHEAT (CBOT)	100 lbs	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00
BARLEY (CBOT)	100 lbs	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00
OATS (CBOT)	100 lbs	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
MAIZE (CBOT)	100 lbs	90.00	91.00	89.00	90.00	90.00
BEANS (CBOT)	100 lbs	130.00	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00
PEAS (CBOT)	100 lbs	140.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00
LENTILS (CBOT)	100 lbs	150.00	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00
FLOUR (CBOT)	100 lbs	160.00	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00
STARCH (CBOT)	100 lbs	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00
OIL (CBOT)	100 lbs	180.00	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00
ALCOHOL (CBOT)	100 lbs	190.00	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00
SALT (CBOT)	100 lbs	200.00	201.00	199.00	200.00	200.00
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GOLD (CBOT)	100 lbs	300.00	301.00	299.00	300.00	300.00

Volume: 1,200 lots of 10 tons.

Source: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Food

76.00	76.00	Apr	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	May	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Jun	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Jul	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Aug	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Sep	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Oct	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Nov	76.25	76.00	76.12
76.00	76.00	Dec	76.25	76.00	76.12
Est. Sales 18,448 Prev. Sales 9,418					
Prev. month 11,254					
FEDER CATTLE (CME)					
44.00	44.00	Apr	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	May	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Jun	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Jul	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Aug	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Sep	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Oct	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Nov	44.00	44.00	44.00
44.00	44.00	Dec	44.00	44.00	44.00
Est. Sales 1,579 Prev. Sales 1,084					
Prev. month 11,722					
HOGS (CME)					
30.00	30.00	Apr	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	May	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Jun	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Jul	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Aug	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Sep	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Oct	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Nov	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	30.00	Dec	30.00	30.00	30.00
Est. Sales 1,579 Prev. Sales 1,084					
Prev. month 11,722					

Japanese Cut South Korea Investments

TOKYO—Japanese investment in South Korea dropped 25 percent in dollar terms in the year ended last March, and will keep falling because of rising wages, an appreciation of the yen and a rising cost of doing business, analysts said Wednesday.

They also said Japanese companies would put more cash into low-cost nations of Southeast Asia. "Long-term, the move is away from South Korea," said a Tokyo-based investment analyst.

Official figures show in the financial year, South Korea fell to 14th from 13th place in terms of Japanese overseas investment in Asia, Malaysia was sixth.

Separately, the Japan Times reported that Japanese investment in South Korea in 1989 fell to \$250 million, from \$696 million in 1988, with over 20 companies closing their offices there.

"As recently as three years ago, firms making audio and video components, consumer electronics or textiles would have gone to South Korea or Taiwan," said Derrell Whitten, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "But higher wages and the rising cost of the yen has driven this investment to Malaysia and Thailand. To stay competitive, South Korea will have to move into components for industrial use, like computers."

One example is Sharp Corp., which in 1987 chose Thailand as the site of a new plant to make household appliances instead of adding capacity to a factory it has had in South Korea since 1973.

The investment analyst said, "The firms doing assembly would prefer to go to China, which offers the cheapest labor of all, but instability there has driven them to Thailand and Malaysia." He said foreign business confidence in South Korea had been hurt not only by wages, which have risen more than 60 percent since 1986, but also strikes.

Taiwan Capital Flows Abroad

Higher Wages and Labor Shortage Boost the Exodus

TAIPEI—Taiwan is expected to record an increased capital outflow and services deficit this year because of higher overseas investment and a rising exodus of emigrants, according to bankers.

"The capital outflow started rising in the fourth quarter of 1989 and such outflow is accelerating now," said Chen Chi-chin, vice president at International Commercial Bank of China.

Bankers said the capital outflow and services trade deficit could hit \$15 billion this year.

The combined capital outflow and services deficit last year was estimated by bankers at about \$11 billion, down slightly from \$11.2 billion in 1988.

Central Bank figures put the capital outflow at \$6.3 billion in the first nine months of 1989 and the services trade deficit at \$4 billion during the same period. This compared with a capital outflow of \$7.5 billion in the same 1988 period and a services deficit of \$3.8 billion.

The bankers attributed the outflow to Taiwan's higher wages, a labor shortage, higher costs of installing anti-pollution devices and landowners' reluctance to sell land for setting up factories, in expectation of higher prices.

"More and more businessmen are being driven abroad to set up factories or engage in acquisitions," said Kitty Lee, Chemical Bank vice president.

"We believe overseas investment by local businessmen will increase

'Businessmen are being driven abroad to set up factories or engage in acquisitions.'

Kitty Lee, banker

rapidly this year," said Ken Ping, vice president of the state-owned Bank of Communications.

More people and companies are also expected to invest in overseas stocks and bonds as profits dwindle on the cooling local stock and real-estate markets.

Individuals emigrating to the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries this year will take along with them millions of U.S. dollars, bankers said.

About 168,000 Taiwanese migrated between 1984 and 1988, according to the Interior Ministry.

Later figures were not available. "We expect the number to rise this year," a ministry official said.

But bankers said the rising capital outflow and services deficit would help Taiwan balance out its earnings from the trade surplus and interest rates. Officials earlier said Taiwan's trade surplus in 1990 would reach \$12 billion.

Taiwan's trade surplus in 1989 was \$13.9 billion and bank interest earnings were about \$6 billion.

"The capital outflow and invisible trade deficit therefore are a blessing in disguise for us," Mr. Ping said.

In addition, the capital outflow and higher services trade deficit are expected to curb the growth of Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves and stabilize the local currency, bankers said.

Bankers said the Taiwan dollar, which now hovers around 26 to the U.S. dollar, will remain stable in a range of 25.50 to 26.50 this year. The local unit, which appreciated 8 percent last year from 1988, closed at 26.0775 to the dollar on Wednesday.

Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves were estimated at around \$73 billion at the end of 1989, down from \$73.9 billion in 1988.

Hung Yuan Freezes Withdrawals, Salaries And Interest Payments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI—Hung Yuan Group, Taiwan's largest underground investment firm, will freeze all withdrawals, interest payments and salaries of sales department staff until March 10, it said Wednesday.

The company's Vice president, Lin Chi-wei, said the freeze would take effect immediately, though he dismissed suggestions that the conglomerate was verging on collapse.

Shirley Kao said her ministry had recommended to the Taipei district prosecutor that Hung Yuan be charged with economic crimes and with violating the new banking law.

Sources close to Hung Yuan said the group has had difficulty meeting interest payments amounting to about 100 million Taiwan dollars (\$3.88 million) per day.

Hung Yuan, which last year said it was worth about \$3.6 billion, has been plagued by rumors of impending financial disaster since the beginning of the year.

Last July 13, Hung Yuan slammed the door on hundreds of thousands of investors, after the Taiwan government's passage of the new banking law sparked a panic run on deposits.

The law stipulates strict penalties for companies that illegally take deposits and pay interest, a practice that helped Hung Yuan and Taiwan's other underground investment houses rake in billions of dollars in deposits.

Meanwhile, angry investors in the Fortune Group, another underground investment house, staged a demonstration in front of the ruling Nationalist Party's Taipei headquarters on Wednesday. About 300 demonstrators, mostly middle-aged, gathered in front of the building and were met by riot police.

The U.S. negotiating team expressed limited satisfaction with Taiwan's Trade Action Plan, a basket of tariff cuts that Taipei has said will help it trim its surplus by 10 percent each year from 1989 to 1992.

Taipei is worried that its growing U.S. trade surplus may prompt another angry reaction from Washington, which last year threatened Taiwan with trade retaliation.

Taiwan's U.S. trade surplus rose 15 percent last year to reach \$12 billion, from \$10.4 billion in 1988.

The U.S. Commerce Department has ruled tentatively that computer software is merchandise subject to unfair-trade laws.

In a preliminary ruling, the department said imports of computer-aided software engineering products from Singapore are being subsidized and thus are subject to countervailing duties.

The department pointed out that the software is sold as a pre-packaged product that can be purchased off the shelf, rather than as an intangible, such as electronically transmitted material.

The government of Singapore had argued that the software is not within the scope of the countervailing-duty law because it is not merchandise. The software is used in the disk operations of personal computers.

If the preliminary ruling is confirmed by further Commerce investigation, the government will impose duties to offset what was estimated to be a net subsidy rate from Singapore of 15.25 percent.

Software is 'Merchandise'

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Investor's Asia			
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
2500	1500	30000	
2000	1000	25000	
1500	500	20000	
1000	0	15000	
500	0	10000	
0	0	5000	
1989	1989	1989	1990
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2868.00	+1.62
Singapore	Straits Times	1559.52	+0.84
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1688.70	-0.06
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	37896.51	-0.67
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	587.83	+0.78
Bangkok	Book Club	798.39	+0.38
Seoul	Composite Stock	911.47	-0.95
Taipei	Weighted Price	9868.82	+0.65
Manila	Composite	1120.23	-0.13
New Zealand	Barclays	2005.09	0.00
Bombay	National Index	425.91	+0.49

Source: Datastream, Reuters, AFP

Malaysia Reorganizes Capital Markets Body

KUALA LUMPUR—In an effort to further liberalize its capital markets, Malaysia has revamped its Capital Issues Committee, bringing in top private-sector representatives and dropping two senior civil servants.

Analysts said revamping the body that oversees the capital markets, a move confirmed Wednesday by a Malaysian Treasury official, would help boost the country's corporate and financial sectors.

"It is a positive move and will give impetus to the capital market," said Nick Seaward, chief representative of Baring Securities Singapore Ltd. in Malaysia.

"With so many civil servants busy with ministry work, the CIC has been very slow to process applications for public listings and rights issues," Mr. Seaward added.

The CIC regulates the issue of securities by both local and foreign-incorporated companies and the listing of such securities on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

The revamp follows the split last month between the KLSX and the Stock Exchange of Singapore.

Malaysia has announced financial reforms and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has urged the private sector to play a greater role in boosting the economy.

Government officials said that Zain Azraai Zainal Abidin and Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid, secretaries-general of the Treasury and trade and industry ministry, had resigned as members.

The changes follow the surprise appointment last month of Deputy Finance Minister Wan Abu Bakar Wan Mohamad as CIC chairman.

He replaced the central bank governor, Jaafar Hussein, and is the first politician to be named to the key post.

Stepping in from the private sector are the chairman of Dutch Baby Milk Industries Malaysia Bhd., Kamarul Ariffin; the chairman of Kumpulan Guthrie Bhd., Ani Arope, and Hassan Kendut, a partner with Coopers & Lybrand Associates Sdn.

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Japan Car Imports to Grow

TOKYO—Strong demand, especially for luxury cars, should drive imported car sales in Japan to a record in 1990 for the fifth straight year, industry sources said Wednesday.

The Japan Automobile Importers Association forecast imported car sales at 240,000 units in 1990, up 33.3 percent from a year earlier. But this would only account for 5.7 percent of overall domestic car sales of 4.20 million in 1990.

Imports accounted for 4.5 percent of total Japanese car sales of 4.01 million units in 1989, according to association estimates. Import sales were boosted by tax reform, import promotion and low interest rates.

The association said Japanese imported vehicle sales in 1989 rose 35.2 percent to a record 182,168, surpassing the previous record of 134,767 set a year earlier. It was the fourth straight year of record sales for imported cars, and the sixth successive one of year-on-year gains.

AMEX

Tables include the nationwide closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	Low	PA	Chg
100	90	IBM	3.20	3.2	12	100	90	100	0
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Apple	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Sun	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Unisys	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Wang	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Spacenet	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	VeriFone	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Qwest	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Sprint	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	AT&T	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Verizon	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Turner	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Home Depot	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Lowes	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Wal-Mart	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Kmart	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Target	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	Walmart	0.00	0.0	10	100	90	100	0

SPORTS

Johnson Used Amphetamines for Seoul Final, Lewis Says

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Carl Lewis, the Olympic champion sprinter, says he is "sure" that Ben Johnson supplemented his steroid use with amphetamines the day of their 100-meter race at the 1988 Seoul Olympics. He also said that he thinks Johnson still could be taking steroids and that he remains skeptical of running against the Canadian for that reason, among others.

"I saw him at a congressional hearing and he looked the same to me as he did in Seoul," Lewis said Tuesday after a 10-hour session with reporters and editors of the Washington Post. "You can always tell by looking at someone if they are using steroids," he said, adding of Johnson, "I think he still is."

Ed Futeran, Johnson's attorney, denied both charges.

"As far as what happened in Seoul, I assume the test results speak for themselves," Futeran said by telephone from Toronto. Johnson tested positive for the anabolic steroid stanozolol in Seoul.

"Since Seoul, Ben has been tested two times at random, with 48-hour notice, by the Canadian government," Futeran continued. "Both times he tested negative, and one of those times was within weeks of his visit to Washington. Ben Johnson is clean, and has been clean since Seoul. That's a statement of fact."

Johnson defeated Lewis at the 1988 Olympics, with a world-record time of 9.79 seconds. He then tested positive for steroid use and was stripped of his gold medal.

Lewis, an American, finished second in 9.92. He was declared the winner and received the gold medal, his second straight Olympic 100-meter title.

Later, Johnson admitted to having used banned steroids since 1981.

But Lewis said Tuesday that Johnson also took an amphetamine the day of the Seoul race to help him finish strongly. It is the first time that charge has been made.

"Everybody talked about it and knew it," Lewis said. "Five weeks earlier, in Zurich, he had the same lead he had over me in Seoul and he lost it. Five weeks later, he has the same lead and he doesn't lose an inch."

"In the heats he would run out of gas," he continued. "He didn't finish well. But then, in the final, I knew he was taking something. He was taking something for his finish. We're talking about somebody who was just playing coy."

There have been many reports that Lewis and Johnson will race one another soon after Johnson's two-year international suspension ends Sept. 25. Lewis called such a race, which would be a lucrative venture for both sprinters, "a possibility, 50-50 at best."

But he said it did not matter to him if he raced Johnson because he does not "have anything to prove."

"If he's off the drugs, he can't beat me or a lot of other athletes and, if he's on them, you saw what happened — he got caught," Lewis said. "I can race and generate a lot of interest and help to do something for the sport, that becomes more important than the race itself."

In a wide-ranging interview, Lewis said he had never taken steroids, called for the firing of any track and field coach who dispenses them, and criticized the Athletics Congress, track and field's governing body in the United States, for "hogging all the money" in the sport. He also said he

'In the heats he would run out of gas. He didn't finish well. But then, in the final, I knew he was taking something. He was taking something for his finish. We're not talking about somebody who was just playing coy.'

Carl Lewis on Ben Johnson.

expects the East German Olympic movement to decline now that the system has opened up. And although he said he is becoming more interested in outside pursuits, including broadcasting, he said he might be competing until 1993.

Calling himself a "pure professional athlete, not an amateur," Lewis said he probably would make a serious effort to break

Bob Beamon's long-jump world record at high altitude this year.

Beamon set his world record of 29 feet, 2 1/2 inches (8.90 meters) in Mexico City in the 1968 Olympics.

"I believe, physically, I can go three more seasons at this level," Lewis said. "As for the world record, I even think I can get it as I'm training now. But it's not a big deal to me. If it comes, it comes."

Lewis, who has been working on his autobiography while living in Washington, plans to move back to Houston later this month to begin training. He said his first meet would be the Goodwill Games in July and August in Seattle.

He did not respond when asked whether Florence Griffith Joyner, the women's Olympic champion in the 100- and 200-meter dashes, had used performance-enhancing drugs. But he said he was "surprised" by the abruptness of her retirement in February 1989.

Griffith Joyner, 29, the subject of numerous rumors and charges since Seoul, retired as The Athletics Congress and the U.S. Olympic Committee began discussing plans for random, out-of-competition drug testing. She has denied taking performance-enhancing drugs.

Of East Germany, Lewis said: "I think their sports programs are going to decline and I think West Germany is going to increase. Now they have to open up their system. They've kept their system closed to everybody. Now everybody's going to know what they're doing."

Asked if he was suggesting that all the East German athletes used steroids, Lewis

said: "I wouldn't say all, but I think it's a higher percentage than the rest of the world."

He said he had known that Johnson was taking steroids in 1985 and was "sure" of it in 1986.

"Physically, he changed overnight, and his temperament completely changed," Lewis said. "One time he was very quiet and shy and then he was cursing people out. He was a very laid-back person and then he became very outspoken, very negative, very tough toward anybody. I didn't want to say anything to him."

He said all track and field athletes have "seen athletes change like that." He added that simply by sight, athletes know when a competitor is using banned substances.

This is why Lewis said he believes Johnson still is taking steroids, based on their meeting Oct. 5 at a congressional conference on the evils of steroid use.

"There is no question there will be a list of things that will have to be met for me to race him," Lewis said. "I haven't ruled it out. Whatever we do will be a forum for drug awareness and a testing program."

When told of Lewis's comments, Futeran asked, "How many times has Carl been tested randomly?"

Lewis said Tuesday that he had not yet been tested in the U.S. random, short-notice testing program, which, he said, "surprised" him.

But Lewis said "the biggest myth" is that "everybody" used steroids.

"That's just not true," he added. "That's what people say to justify taking it."

FISA to Ban Senna in 1990 Unless He Retracts Remarks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The International Auto Sports Federation said Wednesday that Ayrton Senna, the 1988 Formula One champion, would be banned from Formula One racing this year unless he withdraws his contention that the 1989 championship was fixed.

In the most serious threat yet to the Brazilian driver's career, FISA, the federation, has given Senna until Feb. 15 to retract his comments.

Jean-Marie Balestre, president of the federation, automobile racing's Paris-based governing body, said Wednesday that if Senna failed to publicly retract his statements, he would effectively be banned because the federation would not grant him a license to compete in the 1990 championship.

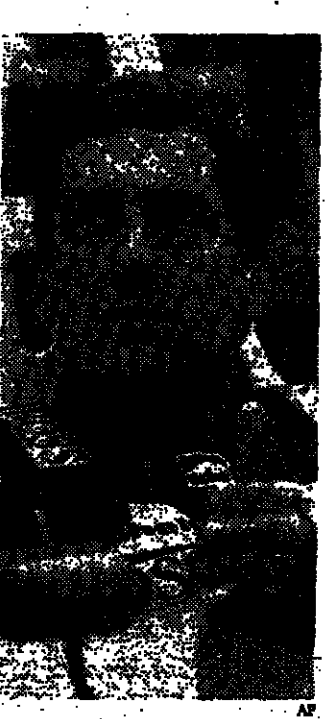
Senna, who lost his world title to Alain Prost of France, his McLaren teammate, after being disqualified in the Japanese Grand Prix in October, claimed that federation officials, including Balestre, had favored Prost to win the title.

Senna finished first in the Japanese race but was disqualified after a collision with Prost. He disputed the ruling, which had dashed his chances of catching Prost for the world title.

"It is clear that political and economic pressure groups manipulated behind the scenes to make Prost this year's champion," Senna said on Nov. 10 at a news conference in São Paulo.

He said that behind the manipulation was Balestre, who, "out of patriotism, friendship or for other reasons I prefer not to mention, wanted to see Prost as champion."

Balestre said Wednesday that Senna had until Feb. 15 to apply for his 1990 license and that his application would be ignored until he withdrew his allegations. He said the application would be re-



Ayrton Senna

jected in keeping with a federation rule requiring drivers to respect the governing body's decisions.

Ron Dennis, the director of Senna's McLaren team, was informed of the FISA decision on Jan. 2, a federation spokeswoman said. A McLaren spokesman, Peter Burza, declined to comment on the FISA move.

Senna's whereabouts Wednesday were not known.

The decision to withhold the license was made by the World Council of FISA's parent body, the International Automobile Federation, or FIA, after a hearing with Senna on Dec. 7 in Paris.

Balestre said the hearing, to which Senna had been summoned, lasted an hour and a half. He said

both Senna and his lawyer chose to stay little.

Balestre said race organizers and federation officials had proved beyond a doubt to Senna that there was no manipulation in the 1989 world championship.

But Senna, who confirmed that he had made the allegations, would not withdraw his comments, and shocked and irritated those present by his attitude, Balestre said.

He said he had had a private meeting with Senna the evening before in an attempt at reconciliation. "Unfortunately the attempt was a failure," Balestre said. "He adopted an arrogant, defiant manner and continually showed gestures of impatience."

The move Wednesday was the second punitive measure against the Brazilian in recent months. Senna was fined \$100,000 and given a six-month suspended ban for dangerous driving after the incident in Japan.

Senna's McLaren team appealed the disqualification, but the decision was upheld by an international auto racing tribunal.

The incident in Japan climaxed a season of tension between Prost and Senna, in which Prost had accused McLaren of favoring the Brazilian. The two drivers, arch rivals, overwhelmingly dominated the 1989 season.

Although the team denied favoritism, Balestre sought assurances toward the end of the season that both drivers would get an even chance for the title.

After criticism of his tactics from Prost and race officials, Senna admitted that he was an "aggressive" determined driver.

In November, the McLaren team released Prost from his contract obligations, allowing him to join the Italian team Ferrari. Senna remains under contract to McLaren. (AP, AP, Reuters)



Oklahoma's Tony Martin battles James Scott for a rebound.

Sooners Pour It On Again

The Associated Press

NORMAN, Oklahoma — The way Oklahoma coach Billy Tubbs looks at it, what's a 53-point rout between friends?

Tubbs' fourth-ranked Sooners, behind Skeeter Henry and William Dwyer, handed Arkansas-Little Rock its worst defeat over Tuesday night, 134-81. The Trojans are coached by former Oklahoma assistant Mike Newell.

"It's tough playing friends or family. Mike is more like family to us," Tubbs said. "But in a situation like that, if somebody's got to lose, I'd always rather be them than me."

Oklahoma (11-0) won its 37th straight home game and beat a team by at least 50 points for the fifth time this season.

"It's a humbling experience," said Newell. Elsewhere, No. 21 La Salle visited Siena, 106-90, in Philadelphia, and No. 24 Alabama beat visiting Georgia, 79-62.

SIDELINES

Pardee Aide Takes Over at Houston

HOUSTON (AP) — John Jenkins, the mastermind of the University of Houston's celebrated offense, has been named to replace Jack Pardee, who left to coach the Houston Oilers in the National Football League.

"Our future couldn't be better," Jenkins said Tuesday. "My only regret today is that we are not in school and I couldn't meet with the players to tell them how sincere I am about this program."

Months after Jenkins spoke, Andre Ware, Houston's junior quarterback and the winner of the 1989 Heisman Trophy, reaffirmed his earlier statement that he intends to return for his senior season.

In talks at the true village of Panmunjom, the two Koreas agreed to exchange memorandums signed by their leaders but differed over other details suggested by South Korea. North Korea opposed a South Korean call for both sides to sign separate accords that would bind each side to implement all agreements and stop raising other issues.

For the Record

After a nine-month absence, Pat Cash of Australia, 24, the 1987 Wimbledon champion, made a successful return to tournament tennis on Wednesday, teaming with his compatriot Mark Kratzmann to upset the No. 2 seeds, Christo Van Rensburg and Paul Ammon, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, in the New South Wales Open in Sydney.

Gianni Giarola, the overall World Cup skiing champion, will be out of action until February so that he can nurse injuries sustained last month. Giarola said Wednesday after Giarola had had surgery in Austria to remove a blood clot in his hip.

Italian soccer star Caren spilled a small bone in his right foot while practicing with his club, Napoli, the Italian league leader, on Tuesday and will be out of action for a month, the club said. (Reuters)

The World Boxing Council withdrew its middleweight title from Roberto Duran of Panama on Tuesday because he missed the Jan. 8 deadline for signing a written agreement to defend his crown, which he was beating from Bartley of the United States in February. Duran has 15 days to appeal the decision. (Reuters)

Yossi Stiri, a leftist Israeli legislator, on the comment by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that he probably would have played in an Israeli team in Nazi Germany because he did not believe in mixing sports and politics. (Mansdorf) has a brain the size of a tennis ball and a mouth the size of a football. (Reuters)

Mansdorf: Looking back on it, what I said may have lent itself to misinterpretation. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	23	13	.639
Philadelphia	22	14	.611
Washington	21	15	.588
Atlanta	20	16	.559
Charlotte	19	17	.529
Orlando	18	18	.500

CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
Detroit	21	11	.656
Chicago	20	12	.625
Indiana	19	13	.594
Minnesota	18	14	.563
Cleveland	17	15	.529
San Antonio	16	16	.500

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	21	11	.656
Utah	20	12	.625
Phoenix	19	13	.594
Portland	18	14	.563
Seattle	17	15	.529
Golden State	16	16	.500
L.A. Clippers	15	17	.469
Sacramento	14	18	.438

PACIFIC DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct
L.A. Lakers	23	8	.743
Portland	22	9	.710
Phoenix	21	10	.679
Seattle	20	11	.646
Golden State	19	12	.613
L.A. Clippers	18	13	.579
Sacramento	17	14	.547

TUESDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct
Washington	26	26	.500
New York	25	27	.481
Atlanta	24	28	.459
Charlotte	23	29	.438
Orlando	22	30	.417

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Team	W	L	Pct
Washington	26	26	.500
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Atlanta	24	28	.459
Charlotte	23	29	.438
Orlando	22	30	.417

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College Leaders

Through Jan. 8			
Team	W	L	Pct
Oklahoma	10	10	.500
Loyola Marymount	12	6	.667
Arkansas	12	6	.667
Texas	11	6	.647
Georgia Tech	10	6	.625
Southern Cal.	10	6	.625
Southwestern La.	12	11	.524
Duke	12	10	.545
Kentucky	12	10	.545
U.S. Ind.	12	10	.545
Purdue	11	10	.524
Wake Forest	11	10	.524
Virginia	11	10	.524
North Carolina	11	10	.524
Stanford	11	10	.524
Arizona	11	10	.524
Arizona State	11	10	.524
Utah State	11	10	.524
Idaho	11	10	.524
Montana	11	10	.524
Idaho State	11	10	.524
Wyoming	11	10	.524
Nebraska	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Kearney	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Omaha	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Lincoln	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Kearney	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Omaha	11	10	.524
Nebraska-Lincoln	11	10	.524

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Shift Sought On Sports in South Africa

Reuters

PARIS — The International Olympic Committee has told South Africa that it must introduce non-racial sports federations before its readmission to the Olympic movement could be considered.

A delegation from Pret

